

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

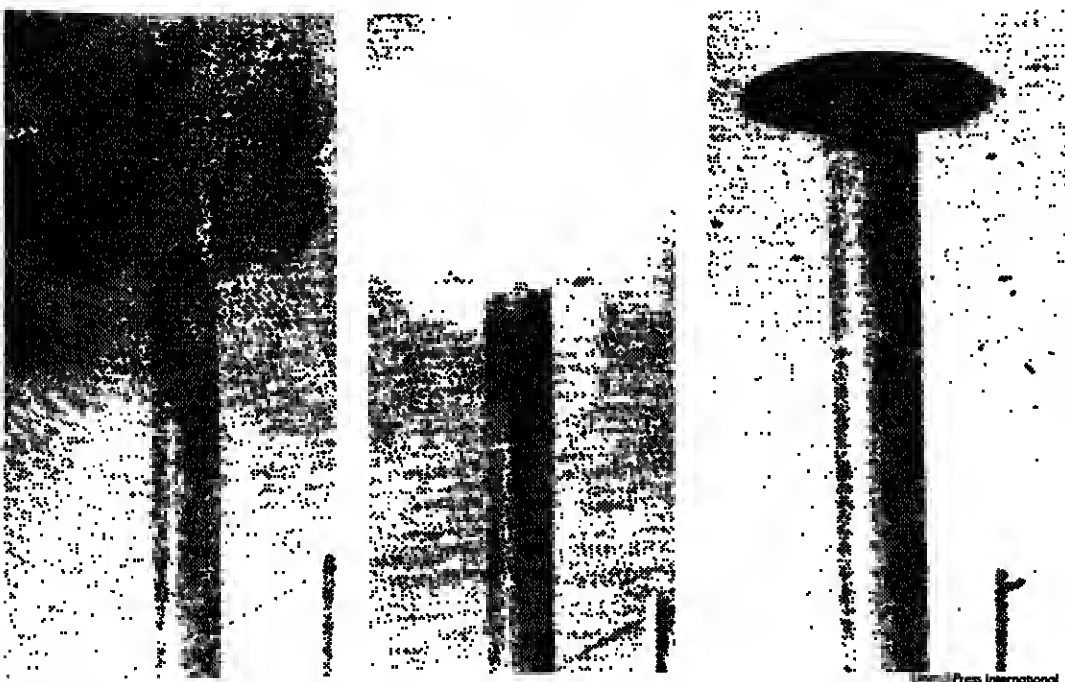
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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Mostly cloudy, with drizzle and rain. Temp. 10-14 (50-57). Tuesday, similar. LONDON: Mostly cloudy, with drizzle and rain. Temp. 50-55 (10-55). Tuesday, similar. NEW YORK: Mostly cloudy, with drizzle and rain. Temp. 50-55 (10-55). Tuesday, similar.

No. 29,760

PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1978

Established 1887



Black smoke pours yesterday from chimney over Sistine Chapel in Rome, indicating that no pope had been elected, then turns gray. In the third photo, pieces of burned ballots drop from chimney.

But Gray Smoke Confuses Watchers

Cardinals Fail to Elect a Pope

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Oct. 15 (NYT) — Black smoke billowed over the roof of the Sistine Chapel tonight, signaling to the world and to tens of thousands of believers massed in Saint Peter's Square that the members of the sacred College of Cardinals had failed to agree on a new pope.

The conclave will now go into its second day of voting tomorrow. Today, the 111 cardinal electors voted four times, twice in the morning and twice in the late afternoon. After the morning sessions, too, the inconclusive result was announced by black smoke. The ballots, notes, tally sheets and any other documents written by any of the electors during the voting are burned after each session in a stove inside the chapel where the voting takes place. Chemicals are added to make the smoke black as long as the vote is inconclusive. As soon as the new pope is elected — by a two-thirds majority plus one — the smoke is made to be white.

[Wire services reported that during both the morning and evening balloting that the first puffs of smoke were clearly black, then turned gray, causing some confusion. But Vatican Radio made it clear that the smoke was black, thus no pope had been elected.]

Not Seen Since Sept. 24

Algeria Leader Reported To Be Visiting Moscow

PARIS, Oct. 15 (IHT) — President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria has left for Moscow on a "working visit," the Algerian national news service said today.

The announcement, which failed to mention precisely when Mr. Boumedienne was to have left, followed European press reports that he had not been seen in public since Sept. 24 and that his absence may have been due to a military coup.

Iraq postponed a meeting of Arab foreign ministers scheduled for next Saturday, which Algeria was to have attended, because of events in Algeria, the authoritative Cairo daily al-Ahram reported.

Mr. Boumedienne failed to appear at national events that he ordinarily would not have missed, and he has not been available to receive VIP visitors from Arab and Communist countries.

Various Rumors

French press reports spoke of various rumors in Algeria that Mr. Boumedienne had taken ill on his return from an Arab summit meeting last month or was in seclusion, planning a routine political convention.

The conservative Paris newspaper l'Aurore, which opposes Mr. Boumedienne, claimed that he may have been the victim of a coup attempt. It said that he may have been wounded in the face — which would explain his seclusion — and imprisoned in the cellars of the presidential residence, where he had his predecessor, Ahmed Ben Bella, held after overthrowing him in 1965.

The paper claimed that the coup failed because the plotters failed to win support from Western powers. L'Aurore said that "the reason for the grave events [that] appear to have taken place was Boumedienne's drive to nationalize all privately owned land and small businesses."

Democratic Plan

Meanwhile, an exiled Algerian politician published a plan to impose a leftist democratic solution to the Algerian crisis.

Mohamed Boudiaf, a former Boumedienne lieutenant living in

Pope John Paul I, who died on Sept. 28 after a reign of only 33 days, had been elected on the fourth ballot at the end of the first day of voting on the evening of Aug. 26.

The conclave that elected him was one of the briefest in church history. Even though, this time, the cardinal electors have not been able to reach an equally speedy agreement, church officials said today

With 3 Companions

Frenchman, 49, Becomes Oldest to Conquer Everest

KATMANDU, Nepal, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — Pierre Mazeaud, 49, a determined French politician, climbed Mount Everest with three companions today, the Nepalese Ministry of Tourism announced.

After failing once seven years ago and twice again in the last week, he became the oldest man to conquer the world's highest peak.

Seven climbers — three Frenchmen, three West Germans and an Austrian — reached the summit this weekend. All are in good

health, according to the Ministry of Tourism.

Mr. Mazeaud, a former minister of youth and sport, was defeated by weather last Monday. Yesterday, he and Austrian photographer Kurt Diemberger ran short of oxygen 1,300 feet beneath the summit and turned back after watching three West German companions begin the last stage of their climb.

The Germans, Hans Engl, 34; Josef Mack, 28, and Hubert Hillmaier, 34, reached the 29,028-foot peak late yesterday and returned safely after dark.

Last Chance

Mr. Mazeaud, leader of the French team, apparently realized that he was facing his last chance to achieve his great ambition.

This morning, with Mr. Diemberger and two Frenchmen, Jean Afanasieff, 25, and Nicholas Jaeger, 32, he tried again.

Mr. Jaeger and Mr. Afanasieff became the first French climbers to reach the summit. Mr. Mazeaud and Mr. Diemberger joined them 10 minutes later.

A Tourism Ministry spokesman said that there was no indication of whether other members of the French-West German expedition would tackle the peak in the next few days.

Everest was first climbed in 1953. Three teams — Indians in 1953, Chinese in 1975 and Austrians last spring — have put nine climbers each on the summit.

Mr. Mazeaud made his first attempt on Everest in 1971, but returned (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Cambodia Invites Westerners For Visit to Counter Criticisms

By Elizabeth Becker

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 15 (WP) — The Cambodian government, which has been accused of killing hundreds of thousands of its people, yesterday offered to open its borders to Western observers to counter charges of massive human rights violations.

The offer was made by Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary. He said that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has been invited to visit Democratic Kampuchea, as Cambodia has been known since the Communists gained power three years ago, to "see with his own eyes" whether the charges are valid.

The Cambodians have repeatedly denied these charges, and yesterday Mr. Sary said that the Cambodian government may allow U.S. journalists to visit Cambodia later this year.

A spokesman for Mr. Waldheim said he had not decided whether to accept the invitation. The spokesman cited Mr. Waldheim's busy schedule and his refusal to travel during the General Assembly session ending in December.

The new willingness of the Cambodians to talk freely about their country seems to stem from the strong international criticism directed against its extreme policies in the past year.

The Vietnamese have accused Cambodia of fomenting their monthlong border war and have invited Western journalists to the Vietnamese front. Yesterday, Mr. Sary said the Vietnamese started the war.

"We are inviting you journalists to our country not to mobilize opinion against Vietnam," he said. "We want you to see for yourself whether there are human-rights violations."

Documents submitted to a UN subcommittee by the Human Rights Commission, the United States, Britain and Canada have accused Cambodia of violating almost every article of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in 1948.

Estimates of the number of Cambodians who have died because of starvation, overwork and executions range from hundreds of thousands to more than three million and are based on refugee accounts.

Two Dozen Top Items Are Voted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP) — Congress passed the top priority energy and tax-cut bills and then wearily quit for the week today after the longest and busiest adjournment session in memory.

All last night and all day today the House of Representatives and Senate stayed in session as groggy members voted on the most important legislation of the session. After the House adjourned at 6:45 p.m. and the Senate at 7:17 p.m., members went off for three weeks of campaigning before many of them must stand for re-election.

Congress occasionally has worked through the night on the final day of a session, but usually it has been to wait for one or two big bills tied up in controversy and the two bodies would recess for long periods waiting.

The House did not recess during this marathon session as it took final action on about two dozen major bills and a long list of minor measures.

Passed in that final spasm were bills extending aid to education, public service jobs, highway-transit aid, airline deregulation, bank reform, housing aid, veterans pensions, college aid to middle income families, increased veterans pensions as well as the \$19 billion tax cut and the omnibus energy bill.

Left behind to die were bills to create a department of education, hold down hospital costs, give tuition tax credits, decide the use of Alaska lands, and set up a sugar price support program.

There were these major actions: • The Senate approved 72-3 a compromise measure cutting taxes for individuals and businesses by \$18.7 billion. The House approved (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Terrorists Slay 20th Civil Guard In Bilbao Attack

MADRID, Oct. 15 (AP) — A paramilitary civil guard was killed in Bilbao, making the 20th police victim in the Basque country so far this year, as Premier Adolfo Suarez said in a newspaper interview today that he will not impose a state of emergency in that area in northern Spain.

The civil guard was riddled with submachine-gun bullets fired from a car as he was on duty in the port of Lequeitio last night. His assassination came only one day after six terrorists with submachine guns ambushed a police patrol on the outskirts of Bilbao, killing two policemen and seriously wounding a third.

The terrorists were believed to be commandos of the Basque separatist organization, ETA, seeking independence of Spain's Basque provinces.

The police also reported defusing today a bomb of five plastic explosives planted in a power station in the San Sebastian town of Zumaya.

Tax Change for Americans Overseas

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (IHT) — A complete revision of the taxation of Americans abroad, replacing the current income exclusion with a series of special deductions, was passed by Congress today and sent to the White House.

The measure, worked out late last night by congressional conferees, was passed by voice vote in both the House and the Senate. It is almost certain to be signed by President Carter.

The bill, which would involve a revenue loss to the Treasury of an estimated \$381 million, would also defer the foreign income provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act for income earned in 1977.

For income earned in 1978, overseas taxpayers would be able to choose whether to be taxed under the new law or the pre-1976 statute (allowing an income exclusion of \$20,000, or \$25,000 for Americans working overseas more than three years). Income earned in 1979 and thereafter would be taxed under the new law. Taxpayers have until Nov. 15 to get their 1977 returns to the Internal Revenue Service.

Exclusion Dropped

To reach their compromise, the conferees dropped the House-passed income exclusion for Americans abroad not resident in Western Europe and Canada. However, in working out the special deductions, the legislators, although making some changes, generally followed the language of the House bill.

Because of the last-minute nature of the bill, the exact wording was not yet available, making it impossible to determine the effects of each provision. It is likely that the final draft will not be available until sometime later this week.

In general, the compromise provisions include: • Housing: A deduction for reasonable housing costs in excess of one-sixth of base salary (representing typical U.S. housing costs). However, a

taxpayer would not be able to claim a deduction for housing that was more lavish than a taxpayer in a similar position in the United States could afford.

• Education: A taxpayer would be allowed to deduct the reasonable costs of educating dependent children from kindergarten through grade 12 in an American-type school or in a school in the United States if no American-type school were easily accessible. Deductible would be tuition, fees, books and local transportation. If no American-type school were within reasonable commuting distance, room and board and nonlocal transportation, including two round trips per year between the school and the place of work, would also be deductible.

• Cost of Living: A deduction based on a table giving the differential between the cost of living in various foreign countries and that in the United States using New York City as a base. The table would be drawn up by the Treasury following guidelines in the State Department table for government employees working abroad.

• Hardship: A \$5,000 deduction for those working in hardship areas based on the State Department list of hardship posts. This provision was in neither the House nor the Senate bills and was worked out at the last minute by the conferees to provide some incentive for Americans overseas working in true hardship conditions.

• Home Leave: A deduction for the cost of one round trip per year (flying coach class) to the United States for the employee and dependents.

• Moving Expenses: An increase in both the dollar amount and the time limitations for overseas moves, including certain storage expenses, from the current 30 days and \$3,000 to 90 days and \$6,000.

• Section 119: The House bill would expand Section 119 of the Tax Code which excludes from

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Political, Military Blueprint for Peace

Sarkis, 6 Arabs Meet on Lebanon Plan

BEIT EDDINE, Lebanon, Oct. 15 (UPI) — Ministers from Lebanon and six other Arab states met today to devise a political and military and financial blueprint for peace in Lebanon.

President Elias Sarkis opened the conference of foreign ministers and special envoys from Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar — nations that contribute either troops or money to the Syrian-dominated 30,000-man Arab League force in Lebanon.

Mr. Sarkis hopes with his plan to reconcile the bitter divisions among Christians, Moslems, Palestinians and Syrian troops.

In Beirut, there was continued fighting between Syrian troops and Christian forces, but the eight-day truce generally continued to hold.

The renewed fighting between Christian militiamen and the Syrian troops, more intense than that of the 1975-1976 civil war, killed at least 500 persons, wounded 3,000, destroyed 35,000 homes and left half a million persons homeless, the Red Cross has estimated.

Each side has accused the other of violating the current truce and

using the truce to reinforce its positions.

"The [Christian] militias continue to violate the cease-fire in order to keep the security situation pre-

carious, especially during the meeting of the Arab foreign ministers," a communiqué from the Arab force command said today.

It said that a Lebanese security officer was wounded by rightist sniper fire near the Palace of Justice, on the dividing line between the Christian east and mainly Moslem west of the city. The rightists blamed the incident on Syrian snipers.

The Arab ministers met 26 miles south of Beirut in Beit Eddine, which means "house of religion." They were expected to discuss ways of reducing friction between the Christian militias and Syrian troops.

Mr. Sarkis reportedly has developed a plan calling for a reduced Syrian presence in some key Christian areas. Deployment of non-Syrian troops in these zones would be accompanied by a greater role for the fledgling post-civil war Lebanese Army, reports said.

The Arab ministers were widely expected to back renewal of the six-month mandate of the Arab deterrent force, which expires Oct. 26, a move opposed by Christian militia chiefs.

• Natural Gas — A compromise (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Prince Sihanouk, right, sits with Cambodian Premier Pol Pot in photo taken in September.

Sihanouk's Lifestyle Said Less Opulent

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 15 (UPI) — Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary has said that Prince Norodom Sihanouk has had to cut down on his opulent lifestyle but otherwise is enjoying life under the new Communist government in Phnom Penh.

Prince Sihanouk "is living now as he lived before, in the same conditions as before the war," Mr. Sary

said Friday at a UN news conference.

But some of the trappings of royalty have been done away with in the drive to set up a Marxist society since Communist forces took control in 1975, Mr. Sary said.

The prince "does not have the same luxuries," Mr. Sary said. "Before, we imported many lux-

uries. Now we don't. But he has the best conditions of living in our country and he is now living in his palace."

Mr. Sary's aides distributed photographs, which they said were taken in September, showing Prince Sihanouk, smiling, at a state dinner and in the company of Cambodian Premier Pol Pot.

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Measure Required 18 Months

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP) — President Carter's energy bill was finally approved this morning by an adjournment-minded Congress after a mini-filibuster against energy tax credits was abandoned in the Senate.

The compromise legislation, on which Mr. Carter had staked his own and U.S. prestige, was approved 60-17 in the Senate and 231-168 in the House of Representatives. It now goes to the White House for signature into law.

Nothing has been easy about the energy bill. It has taken 18 months and major parts had to be jettisoned along the way and others rescued by one-vote margins.

After the congressional action the president said in a statement: "We have declared to ourselves and the world our intent to control use of energy, and thereby to control our own destiny as a nation."

House Vote Delayed

The House on Friday, by a vote of 207-206, had made passage of the natural gas compromise and other nontax parts of the omnibus bill a virtual certainty by agreeing to vote on them as a package rather than expose the controversial natural gas bill to the hazards of a separate vote. But the House had delayed a final vote, waiting for the Senate to act on the energy tax bill so that could be included in the package.

The energy tax bill, which includes only one mild tax on the sale of gas guzzling cars and \$1 billion a year in tax credits, ran into opposition from a handful of Senators opposed to the tax credits. The Senate voted 71 to 13 yesterday morning to limit debate. That meant each senator could speak no more than one hour on the bill. But they could add to the time consumed by forcing 15-minute roll-call votes on procedural matters.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., vowed to keep the Senate here until it passed the energy bill, even though it contains virtually none of the taxes Mr. Carter wanted to save oil and reduce reliance on imports. It was finally brought to a vote this morning.

Tax Proposals Killed

In any other year the final version of the energy bill would have been considered a major achievement. But since Mr. Carter asked for so much Congress was not ready to accept, the emphasis has been on what was killed.

Mr. Carter hoped to save 4.5 million barrels of oil a day by 1982 through a series of taxes, incentive and regulatory authority to reduce reliance on oil imports, which now constitute about 40 percent of U.S. consumption.

But two-thirds of the saving was to come from two big taxes on the price of oil. They were killed. Congress also rejected his standby plan on gasoline that could have risen to 50 cents a gallon, refused to order electric utilities to change rate structures to save energy, and voted phased deregulation of natural gas instead of Mr. Carter's request to continue price controls at high levels. Sponsors of the bill estimated it would save about half of Mr. Carter's goal.

Major provisions of the final bill are:

• Natural Gas — A compromise (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Bonn Coalition Boosted at Polls: Strauss a Victor

MUNICH, Oct. 15 (AP) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt won a boost from Bavarian state elections today when the two parties in his left-liberal coalition reduced the ruling majority of arch-conservative Franz-Josef Strauss' Christian Social Union.

A computer projection gave Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats 31.1 percent and their Free Democrats partners 6 percent of the total vote for a combined increase of 1.9 percent over the 1974 showing.

Mr. Strauss won an overwhelming victory to become Bavarian state minister president (governor). He is so popular in Bavaria that the coalition parties conceded the election before the ballots were counted. They had campaigned not with a hope of winning but of cutting the Christian Democratic Union share of the vote from 1974's 62.1 percent to below 60 percent.

5 Western Envoys Meet on Strategy

Namibia Showdown Talks Begin Today

By John F. Burns
PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 15 (NYT) — Senior officials of five Western nations made final preparations today for showdown talks with South Africa that could determine whether South-West Africa (Namibia) attains international recognition or remains indefinitely under South African tutelage.

Led by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the Western negotiators gathered for a brief strategy session in preparation for two days of talks beginning tomorrow. The Western team will meet with a South African delegation led by Prime Minister P. W. Botha.

Earlier in the day, three members of the Western delegation — Foreign Secretary David Owen of Britain, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, and Donald Jamieson, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs — arrived in the South African capital from a day of talks in Windhoek, territorial capital of South-West Africa.

They joined Mr. Vance and Olivier Stirm, French undersecretary for overseas territories, who arrived in Pretoria last night. Together, the five officials comprise the most powerful diplomatic group ever to visit South Africa, reflecting the importance the Western nations attach to the South-West Africa dispute.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen, in separate briefings for reporters, were optimistic that the talks would resolve the impasse that has developed between South Africa and the United Nations. South Africa has ruled South-West Africa for nearly 20 years under a League of Nations mandate disputed by the United Nations.

At issue in the Pretoria talks is whether South Africa will proceed with a go-it-alone election in the territory in December, as announced last month, or agree instead to a UN plan for an internationally supervised vote next year. If the Pretoria government balks at the UN plan, it risks an African move for economic sanctions in the Security Council later this month.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen have emphasized that they will not be using the threat of sanctions in the talks, which marks the first occasion in which Mr. Botha, elected prime minister two weeks ago, will head the South African delegation in international negotiations. However, the Western officials have made it clear that South Africa cannot rely on Western vetoes if a sanctions resolution comes to a vote at the United Nations.

For South Africa, the cost of deadlock in the talks could be Western agreement to impose limited sanctions — an oil boycott, for example — that would be lifted only if Pretoria agreed to UN involvement in South-West Africa's transition to black majority rule. South African experts estimate that the country has oil reserves sufficient for two or three years in the event of a boycott.

Privately, South African officials fear that sanctions, once imposed, would remain in force until the country alters its domestic racial policies, as well as ceding South-West Africa. But Mr. Botha and other senior ministers have declared that South Africa would rather submit to sanctions than surrender to international pressures on issues affecting the country's security.

Asked whether his negotiation meant an official Spanish recognition of the Polisario Front, Mr. Vance said he did not but that obviously the Polisario Front "exists since there have been contacts with its members and because among other things they capture Spanish fishermen."

One of the fishermen, Jose Maria Abrante, told colleagues in Las Palmas: "We bring a message from the Polisario Front for all Canary fishermen. In order to avoid more kidnappings do not go fishing in the waters of the Sahara because they belong to the Polisario."

Polisario Frees 8 Fishermen From Canaries

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Oct. 15 (UPI) — Eight Spanish fishermen taken hostage six months ago by guerrillas on the Saharan coast of northwest Africa reached home today after being liberated by their captors of the Polisario Front. The foreign secretary of Spain's ruling center party, Javier Ruperez, negotiated the release with leaders of the Polisario, the Algerian-backed guerrilla movement that has been fighting Morocco and Mauritania for what was formerly the Spanish Sahara.

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Valdik Enger, left, and Rudolf Chernyayev leave the Federal Courthouse in Newark, N.J., Friday after their conviction.

2 Russians Plan to Appeal U.S. Spying Conviction

NEWARK, N.J., Oct. 15 (NYT) — Attorneys for two Soviet citizens said yesterday that they would appeal the conviction of the two men on espionage charges.

The two, both employees of the United Nations, were found guilty here Friday night of three charges of espionage by a federal jury that deliberated from about noon until 8:30 p.m. The convictions were the first of a Soviet citizen for espionage in the United States since 1964.

A Soviet consul-designate in New York City, Yevgeny Anupov, who sat through the trial as an observer, repeatedly asserted that the two defendants had been framed by the FBI. "As we have said all along, they are not guilty," Mr. Anupov said.

The defendants, Valdik Enger, 39, and Rudolf Chernyayev, 43, were allowed to remain free on bond through the weekend. They are in the custody of the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatoli Dohrynin.

Federal District Judge Frederick Lacey, who said Friday that the guilt of the defendants had been manifest, said he would decide tomorrow whether to allow the men to remain free pending sentencing on Oct. 30. Two of the charges against the UN employees call for 10-year prison sentences and a third for life imprisonment.

Enger and Chernyayev were held in jail for 37 days after they were arrested on May 20 in a New Jersey shopping center in the company of a Soviet diplomat, Vladimir Zinyakin, who had been the third secretary of the Soviet mission to the United Nations. Mr. Zinyakin was not tried because of his diplomatic status and he has since left the country.

In June of this year, Soviet authorities began urging the release of the other two men in Mr. Dobrynin's custody and, after intervention by President Carter, this was done.

The interest of the president and the State Department in the trial has given rise to reports that a deal is being made between the United States and the Soviet Union to trade Enger and Chernyayev for the release of a major dissident or for one or more Soviet prisoners of interest to U.S. intelligence agencies.

Although U.S. counterintelligence officials considered the spying uncovered to be an important one, both the arrest and the trial of the two UN employees were played down by the U.S. and Soviet governments. The trial came while sensitive negotiations were under way over disarmament treaties, and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is scheduled for more talks on this subject in Moscow this week.

During the trial, the teams of defense attorneys, headed by Matthew Boyland of Newark and Donald Ruby of New York City, were hampered by restrictions placed on them by representatives of the Soviet government, which paid the cost of the defense.

A defense of entrapment might have gotten the men free, one of the attorneys said. But this would have required Enger and Chernyayev to admit that they had been spying and the official Soviet position was that the spying did not occur.

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To Answer Questions on Camp David Accords

U.S. Sends Aide to Meet With Hussein

By Morton Mintz
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP) — Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders left for Jordan today to present the answers of the United States to questions posed by King Hussein on the Camp David accords.

The State Department said that President Carter had approved the answers but it did not say what they were or when they might be disclosed. "What happens to them afterward remains to be decided," said department official George Sherman.

Mr. Saunders will meet with King Hussein in Amman to explain the answers and deal with any questions that the king might have, Mr. Sherman said.

King Hussein closed the questions — more than two dozen of them — on Oct. 1 on a U.S. news program after sending them to American officials in Washington.

Mostly the questions either sought further elaboration on elements of the Camp David accords or brought up issues not mentioned in the final documents signed by Egypt, Israel and the United States. Some of the questions touched, for example, on Jerusalem, Syria's Golan Heights, which are occupied by Israel, and Palestinian self-determination.

Last Tuesday, Mr. Carter said he had seen King Hussein reading his questions on the TV program but had not yet responded to them.

"They are in the process of being assessed by the State Department," Mr. Carter said. He added that he had not yet received the questions "personally. But I know basically what is in them."

"We have been trying to induce the Jordanians, and to some lesser degree, the Palestinians who live on the West Bank-Gaza Strip area, to participate in the talks," among Egypt, Israel and the United States that began here Thursday.

Those talks continued yesterday and today on an informal basis here, Mr. Sherman said. He said that agreement has been reached on a number of the articles in the

draft for a peace treaty that the United States put before Israeli and Egyptian negotiators. He added that both countries have accepted it as what he has called "the vehicle for negotiations."

Mr. Sherman said, however, "differences do remain on certain of the articles." The official, the spokesman for all three delegations, declined to say what either

the agreed-upon or disputed articles are.

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Journalist

McFall, Wilson and Roybal — All California Democrats

House Reprimands 3 Members in Korean Scandal

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (NYT) — In a session described by one participant as a "traumatic and painful experience," the House voted Friday night to reprimand three of its members for their roles in the South Korean influence buying scandal.

The three, all of them California Democrats, are John McFall, a former House majority whip, Charles Wilson and Edward Roybal.

The House action grew out of a months-long investigation by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct into what has become known as the Korean scandal — the attempts by South Korean businessmen to buy influence for themselves and for their country by lavishing money on certain members of Congress.

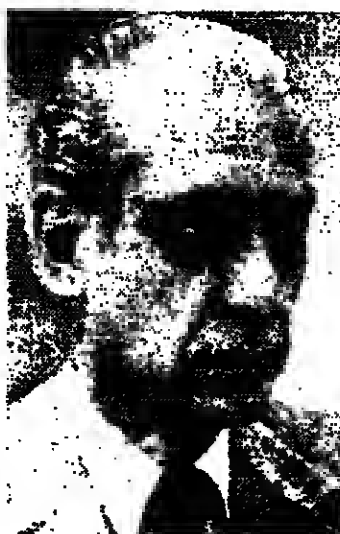
Rep. McFall, 60, who has served in the House for 22 years, was accused of accepting a \$3,000 cash contribution from Mr. Park in 1974 and failing to report it as a campaign contribution, as required by law.

Mr. Wilson, 61, a House member for 16 years, was accused of accepting a \$1,000 cash wedding present from Mr. Park in 1975 at the time the congressman married a South Korean woman. Mr. Wilson initially failed to list the contribution on his committee questionnaire, but later admitted he had received anything of value from Mr. Park, but he later told the committee of the present.

Penalty Reduced

Mr. Roybal, 62, who is of Hispanic descent, is also completing 16 years in the House. He was accused of receiving a \$1,000 cash campaign contribution from Mr. Park, of converting the money to his own use, and of lying to the committee when he testified under oath that he had received nothing of value from Mr. Park.

Because the charges against Mr. Roybal were more serious than those against his two colleagues,



Edward Roybal



Charles Wilson



John McFall

the committee recommended that he be censured — a harsher penalty than reprimand.

But the House, bowing to arguments that the stiffer penalty would be interpreted by the Hispanic community as singling out one of

its own for "crude and inhuman punishment," voted to reprimand rather than censure Mr. Roybal.

The vote to lessen the penalty was 219 to 170.

The last House member to be censured was the late Thomas

Blanton, D-Texas, who was rebuked in 1921 for introducing an obscene resolution.

Neither censure nor reprimand result in any loss of voting privileges or participation in House affairs.

By Republican Campaign Staff

Two Hired, Fired to Probe Gov. Brown

By Richard Bergholz

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 15 — Last Monday, the campaign staff of Evelle Younger, the California attorney general and the Republican nominee for governor, hired two men for \$2,500 to investigate public information on Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. and his family.

Friday night, the investigators were fired after their project became publicly known.

The head of the Younger campaign is Kenneth Rietz, who worked on the campaign of former President Richard M. Nixon in 1972 as the head of the Youth For Nixon operations.

Two years ago, Mr. Rietz acknowledged that in 1972 he helped put a spy in Democrat Edmund Muskie's headquarters. But in reference to the men hired to investigate Gov. Brown, he said that "this is something I didn't know about."

Mr. Younger echoed him: "I don't know anything about it."

Plumber-Style Operation

Gray Davis, Gov. Brown's campaign manager, described the hiring of the investigators as a "plumber-style" operation — a reference to political dirty tricks of the Nixon campaign staff.

The men were identified as John

John Dailey, a retired Internal Revenue Service investigator, Sheldon Lytton, Mr. Younger's deputy campaign manager, said that they had been hired last Monday by Lou Barnett, identified as director of "opposition research" in the Younger campaign.

They were paid \$2,500 in advance and told to research all public information available on Gov. Brown, Mr. Lytton said.

"They were to work from all public records — newspaper clippings, public records, campaign expense reports, corporate filings, things like that," he said.

There were reports that the investigators had solicited information from agents of the California Department of Justice, who, Mr. Younger has confirmed, have been asking questions about a state liquefied natural gas (LNG) siting bill.

Advantage Suspected

Mr. Younger's campaign staff is known to suspect that the bill worked to the advantage of the governor's father, former Gov. Edmund Brown, an attorney who has represented Indonesian LNG interests.

The assembly speaker, Leo McCarthy, charged Friday that Mr. Younger was using his civil service staff in the California Department

of Justice to seek information that he could use against Gov. Brown in the gubernatorial campaign.

Under questioning by reporters, Mr. Younger conceded that his agents had talked to Mr. McCarthy about the bill, but he would not reveal the subject of any investigation.

At the same time, the Younger campaign staff was trying to get information that could be used against Gov. Brown. But Mr. Younger said that the staffers did not get any "briefing" or any information from the agents conducting the LNG probe.

Nothing Personal

He also denied vehemently that the department's investigation, followed by his campaign staff's search, indicated that he was looking for material on Gov. Brown's personal life.

"I didn't send these two private investigators anywhere," he said. "I didn't know these guys."

Mr. Rietz' past record in the 1972 Nixon campaign was known to Mr. Younger and his advisers when Mr. Rietz was hired. Because of his background with Mr. Nixon, Mr. Rietz said, "I have kept everybody in the campaign from doing anything that could be construed as improper conduct."

© Los Angeles Times

Waterways: Tax Passed By House

Reverses a Policy Instituted in 1787

By T. R. Reid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP) — The waterway toll bill has finally become a waterway toll act after a political squabble over bingo games raised last-minute doubts about its fate.

After some hasty negotiating resolved the bingo problem, the House voted 287-103 on Friday to enact the bill, which would impose a federal tax on barge lines hauling freight on inland waterways that are built or maintained with federal funds.

The House bill is identical to the one that the Senate approved last Tuesday.

Old Policy Reversed

The principle contained in the new act — that shippers must pay for use of federally maintained waterways — reverses a policy instituted by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which declared that inland waterways should be "forever free... without any tax, impost, or duty thereon."

The new legislation will impose a federal tax on diesel fuel burned by the barges, with receipts to accumulate in a trust fund for waterway construction. The tax will be phased in starting in 1980, reaching a maximum of 10 cents a gallon by 1985. At the peak rate, it will recover about \$100 million annually, less than 20 percent of the government's estimated expenditures for waterway construction and maintenance.

The waterway bill was attached as a rider to an obscure bill exempting certain bingo games from federal taxation. The bingo bill was used as a vehicle for the compromise legislation that had been worked out with lobbyists from the administration, the large lines, the railroad industry and environmental groups.

However, when the waterway compromise was introduced in the Senate on Tuesday, it was worded so that the waterway legislation became a substitute to the bingo tax bill rather than an amendment to it. As a result, the bingo bill that emerged from the Senate contained the waterway compromise but not the bingo tax exemption.

This outraged some Democratic House members from Michigan, where the state party has used bingo games to raise campaign funds. After last-minute lobbying pressure, they agreed to let the waterway bill move on to enactment without mentioning bingo taxes.

Maryland Warehouse Conditions Criticized

GSA Storage Trashes U.S. Furniture

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP) — Tons of unused metal office furniture bought by the General Services Administration for federal agencies lies crushed, damaged, run over, rained upon, and forgotten in a huge warehouse east of Baltimore.

The warehouse, GSA's Supply Distribution Facility at Middle River, Md., is where GSA stores new office furniture until it is shipped to government agencies. Most of the furniture comes in cartons from Art Metal-USA Inc. of Newark, N.J., which produces three-quarters of the metal office furniture bought by GSA.

A recent tour of the warehouse showed:

• Office furniture that is marked fragile has been piled on top of another as many as 18 layers high, crushing furniture on the bottom.

• Furniture shipped by Art Metal more than three years ago is scattered throughout the warehouse, apparently forgotten, but GSA is spending \$25 million a year in buying new furniture from Art Metal.

• Furniture is not inspected when it arrives. As a result, Art Metal often claims that it is not responsible for faulty or damaged merchandise. When 1,650 Art Metal filing cabinets were recently inspected following a complaint, 500 were found to have locks that did not work.

• A section of the warehouse is devoted to furniture damaged by water leaks from the roof of the warehouse or concussions when fork-lift trucks hitting bumps in the warehouse floor drop the furniture.

Conditions at the Middle River warehouse were called to the attention of GSA Administrator Jay Solomon by Walter Kallaur, whom Mr. Solomon recently named to head GSA's regional office in Washington. Mr. Solomon sent two aides, Robert Rogers and Peter Lee, to look at the facility, and they reported that it was a small scandal.

"This is damaged furniture that was hit by a fork-lift truck or re-

turned from an agency" because it was defective, said William Smith, in charge of quality control in GSA warehouses, as he pointed to where furniture in burst cartons had been dumped.

Referring to furniture damaged by water leaks, W.J. McCray, manager of the warehouse, said, "The roof has been leaking for all the six years since I've been here. We've complained, and GSA says it doesn't have the money." He said a contract recently was awarded to repair the roof.

Mr. Smith said he has also complained that the warehouse stacks furniture many layers high even though the products can withstand the weight of only one layer. "The depot stacks it as it wants to," he said.

Since GSA has agreed with Art Metal to accept its merchandise without inspecting it, Mr. Smith said his role is limited to examining products only when GSA asks him to do so.

In the past year, he said, Art Metal has sent special crews to repair 225 clothing wardrobes that came without pins in the door hinges, with missing shelves and defective paint jobs. He said the firm also repaired 500 file cabinets with broken locks and 360 cabinets with drawers that did not close.

Before that, Mr. Smith said, GSA contracting officers had maintained that GSA could not require Art Metal to fix its furniture.

"Before, we would find a defective Art Metal shipment and we sent the results to Washington. Usually, they would say we had no recourse," Mr. Smith said. "Now, we're coming to the point where we identify the cause, and usually have them repair it or we repair it. Some of the Art Metal furniture has been here since 1975, when I got here," Mr. Smith said.

Investigators from the Senate Governmental Affairs' federal spending practices subcommittee are scheduled to go to Newark, N.J., to inspect Art Metal's plant. The company's metal office furniture has been the subject of complaints by federal agencies for years.

"Art Metal furniture was the worst thing you ever saw," said William Donovan, who inspected the furniture for the Internal Revenue Service in the 1960s. "It came with the tops off, the metal was flimsy, and the drawers wouldn't fit. We complained endlessly and nothing happened."

French Alps Toll Rises

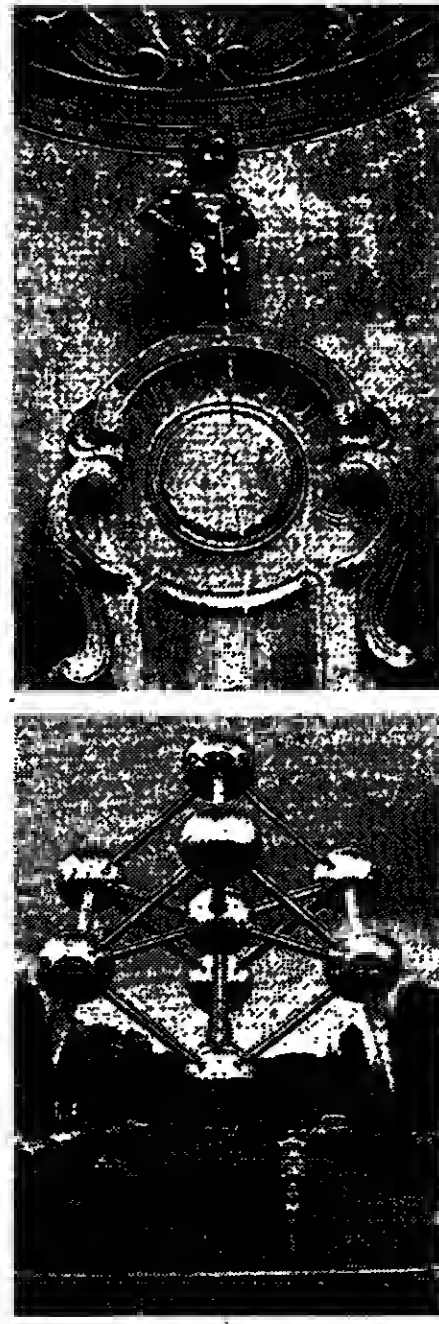
BORDEAUX, France, Oct. 15 (AP) — Rescue authorities said yesterday that 127 persons have been killed skiing and mountaineering in the French Alps this year, and 227 have drowned in French waters. The death toll is 16 percent higher than last year.

Kenya's Moi Sworn As New President

By Ronald Kessler

NAIROBI, Kenya, Oct. 15 (AP) — Daniel Arap Moi, a former schoolteacher, was sworn in yesterday as Kenya's second president, and he vowed to root out corruption in the nation's life.

Mr. Moi, 57, formerly vice-president, was the only candidate nominated to succeed President Jomo Kenyatta, who led Kenya to independence from the British and ruled for 15 years, until his death seven weeks ago.



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Camp David (Cont.)

The spare official briefings from the early days of the Blair House sequel to the Camp David summit make it all sound almost too easy. "A good beginning" has been made; the atmosphere is "cordial, friendly and constructive." Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is predicting an agreement on a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel by the first anniversary of Anwar Sadat's ground-breaking visit to Jerusalem — "if everybody works fast."

It looks, in other words, almost too good to be true. And so, predictably, warnings are already being sounded in some quarters that it is too good to be true. The skeptics are concerned that quick success in building in that part of the Camp David "framework for peace" that has to do with an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty will actually spoil the prospects for completing that part that would settle the wider conflict over the West Bank and Gaza, resolve the grievances of the Palestinians, lead to a comprehensive and enduring settlement. With Egypt neutralized militarily as far and away the most powerful champion of the Palestinian cause, the theory goes, the rest of the Arabs will pose no serious threat, and Israel will lose further interest in fulfilling the rest of the bargain.

Perhaps. But it has been our conviction (only occasionally shaken during some difficult passages earlier this year) that in their initial Jerusalem encounter, President Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin set out, as we said at the time, "on a road on which there can be no turning back." And that is more than ever our conviction now.

This is not to dismiss out of band the signs of potential trouble. Jordan's King Hussein, whose eventual participation is crucial, is playing a cautious waiting game. The Saudi Arabians, also crucial, are saying more in private than in public. The Syrians are behaving like . . . Syrians. The Iraqis and Libyans and the other spoilers, who would wage war on Israel right down to the last Egyptian (or Syrian) soldier, are predictably blowing hard. And so are the terrorists of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who make war on the innocent.

The Israelis, it has to be added, are not making life any easier for Mr. Sadat with his Arab brothers by their inflammatory emphasis on a "separate" peace with Egypt. And Mr. Sadat is not making it easier for Mr. Begin with his Israeli constituents by emphasizing tight linkage between an Israeli-Egyptian

peace treaty and a concurrent resolution of the whole Palestinian question.

But the truth is that it is possible to find some reinforcement for both perceptions in the essential flexibility — the artful ambiguity, if you will — of the Camp David "framework" itself. And given the fundamental conflicts of interest that remain between Israel and its Arab neighbors, that is as it should be; as with an airplane wing or a suspension bridge or any delicate piece of construction subject to inevitable stress, a certain flex bad to be built in.

Thus President Carter was not engaging in doubletalk but sensibly acknowledging the realities in his response the other day, when he was pressed at his news conference about the issue of "linkage": "The two discussions, on the Sinai, which relates to Egypt and Israel only, on the one hand, and the West Bank-Gaza Strip discussions on the other, are not legally interconnected," he replied, "but I think throughout the Camp David talks and in the minds of myself, Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat, they are interrelated."

The problem, of course, will be to preserve the crucial interrelationship — and in this Mr. Carter will have a vital part to play. But the commitments mutually exchanged at Camp David, and more or less explicitly expressed in the accords, will strengthen his hand. If a peace treaty with Egypt can be calculated to ease the pressure on Israel, it can also be calculated to alter Israel's own estimate of the risks it can then afford to take in coming to terms on the West Bank. Similarly, with Egypt at peace with Israel, the Arabs, hardliners as well as softliners, would almost surely have to reassess their own capabilities and objectives. The cumulative effect over time, we believe, would be to transform fundamentally the atmosphere — and ultimately the terms — in which both sides could address and eventually resolve the hard, bedrock issues having to do with the rights and interests of Arabs and Israelis alike.

Nothing is certain about any of this, we suppose. But we remain more than ever encouraged in the belief we expressed almost a year ago that "the peace for which the Middle East has waited and suffered is coming to be." It will come a lot closer in one huge progression if the negotiators at Blair House move as easily and rapidly as they now appear to be moving toward a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Now What, Mr. Smith?

In Congress, in the country and even in the administration, Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia has gotten a respectful hearing for his contention that the United States ought to support the "internal settlement" that he and some of the black nationalists made in March. On the level of propaganda he has some considerable successes. But what else does he have? Specifically, does he see a way to convert his public standing (old plus new) into political coin that will actually sustain the Salisbury regime?

Contemplate the question. Rhodesia-Zimbabwe is at war. The situation of the Smith-led government is not one in which even large increments of acceptance and respectability are of much value except to morale. If the guerrillas keep coming on and the economy keeps shrinking and white emigration keeps going up — all likely — then the regard of Americans expressed at a distance will not matter.

The Congress has given Mr. Smith a hearing. But many legislators, we believe, see that as his due and hesitate to go further. It will take some very strenuous doing for the next Congress to lift sanctions and permit normal trade. Not just administration policy but also law (the Case-Javits amendment) require Salisbury first to negotiate with the guerrillas

and hold elections — two high hurdles. The administration's critics can make Jimmy Carter pay a certain political price for his Rhodesia policy, but they cannot easily get a handle on his diplomacy. Meanwhile, the war gets worse.

We think Mr. Smith would be taking a calamitous risk by concluding from his American swing that, if the internal people will hang on a bit longer, help from the United States will be on the way. His more thoughtful American sympathizers understand this well. They, as we, fear that Mr. Smith will draw a conclusion that will take Rhodesia down a fatal path.

The alternative for Mr. Smith is to take the new sympathy he has won here and to use it to bolster Salisbury's position in negotiations. To many outsiders, the particular negotiations that seem to be most promising would be with the branch of the guerrillas led by Joshua Nkomo, but that is for the Smith government to determine. What with his American trip and the Zambia border opening and his government's new abolition of racial discrimination, he is in what may be the last half-decent position he may ever be in to try to strike a deal.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Gaining on SALT

One concern which hangs over the whole world like a cloud of lead is that the Soviet Union and the United States should agree to limit their strategic nuclear weapons.

Whether the whole world likes it or not the two superpowers can kill many of the rest of us because of an unresolved argument about a bomber yet to be built or by a simple misunderstanding. So the news that a SALT-2 agreement is in sight (in the sight, that is, of the two people who matter first, [Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei] Gromyko and [U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus] Vance) is good news for all.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

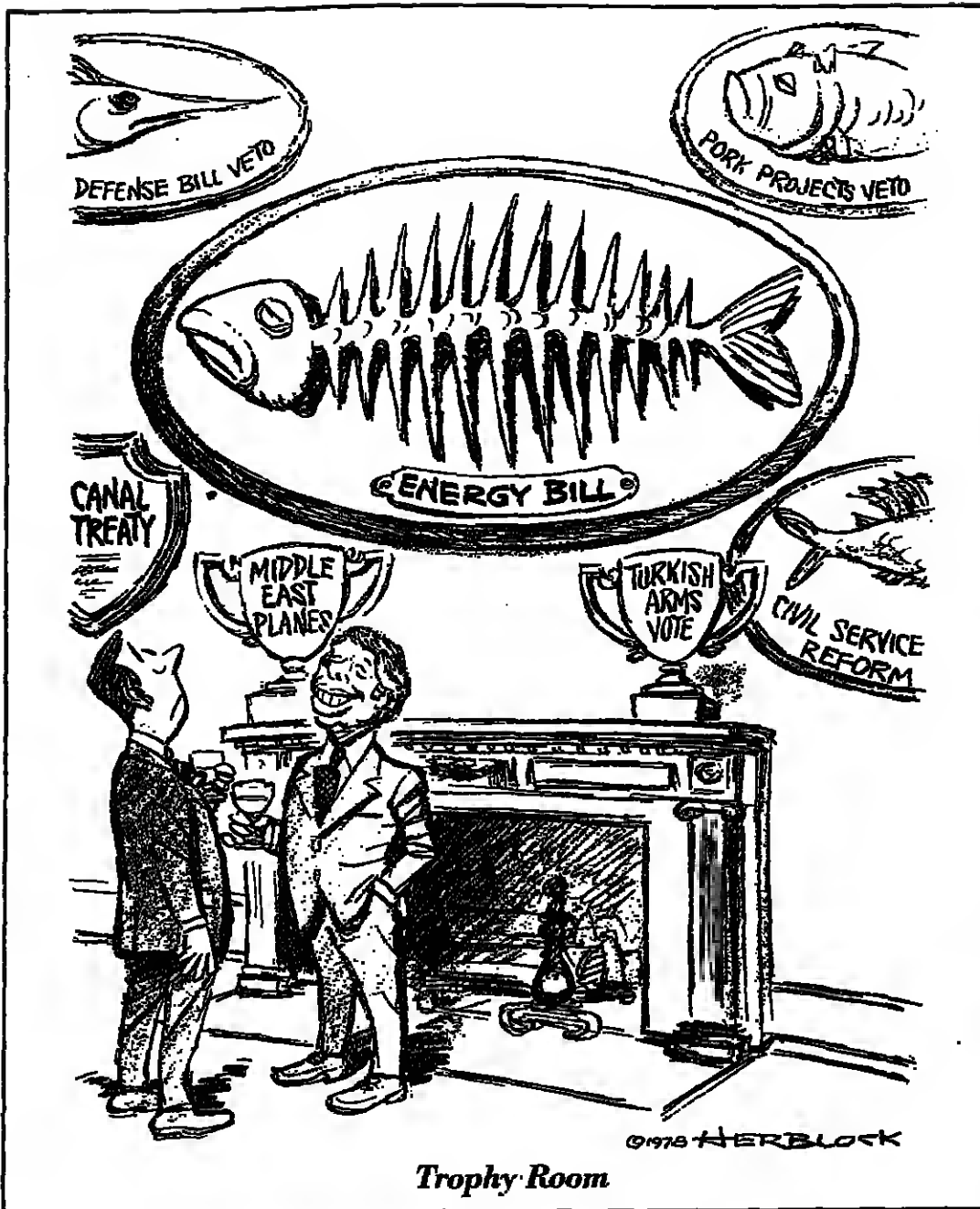
October 16, 1903

PARIS — France's royal visitors, King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena of Italy, devoted most of the day yesterday to a visit to Versailles, stopping at the toy farm of Marie Antoinette. They began their day at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where the assembled crowd, comparatively small because of the early hour, was kept in order by soldiers and mounted police. After returning from Versailles, the visitors rode on the Avenue of the Opera, which was spanned by a brilliant lattice of illuminated arches.

Fifty Years Ago

October 16, 1928

NEW YORK — Making new transatlantic air history in the teeth of severe weather conditions, the crippled Count Zeppelin airship — largest in the world — slid slowly through the afternoon dusk to safely land its 60 passengers at the Naval Field at Lakehurst, N.J. Earlier the silver giant had circled the White House and then proceeded to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and finally New York, where it glided from the Battery up Broadway, receiving a stupendous welcome from the hundreds of thousands of persons.



Carter, Inflation and 1980

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — Here's a scenario on which a hunch bet might pay off for a gambling man:

Scene One: Later this month, President Carter announces with much fanfare his "tough, new anti-inflation program" — a mixture of guidelines and jawbanging under which the administration will urge that average wage increases be held to 7 percent annually and average price increases to 5 percent a year. Carter is not expected to offer WIN buttons to those cooperating with this approach.

Scene Two: For the rest of this year and most of 1979, the tough new program fails to subdue inflation or even to offset the inflationary effects of January increases in Social Security payroll taxes and the minimum wage.

Scene Three: Suddenly, just before the primary season opens the election year of 1980, Carter goes before Congress to ask for mandatory controls to hold wages and prices to some level far enough in the past so that last-minute increases cannot be bootlegged through. He then campaigns in 1980 as a budget cutter, inflation fighter and peacemaker.

Never?

It is true, of course, that President Carter has repeatedly said he will never — no, never — move to mandatory controls. But in his 1976 campaign he said he would use controls if necessary, so he could always claim to be going back to his original position. Besides, polls show that the public would favor controls: as inflation creeps along, or maybe breaks into a gallop, such a move probably would be politically popular, as it was for Richard Nixon in 1971.

More important, almost no one outside the administration expects Carter's new program to work. There are some hints that even in the White House, confidence in the proposed measures is low, even though federal procurement and regulatory policies apparently are to be used to put something resembling teeth into the plan.

George Meany, for one, not only believes the Carter program will not work: the AFL-CIO chief has let it be known that, despite his opposition to any form of controls, he actually would prefer a mandatory, comprehensive program to the voluntary approach Carter will espouse. His reasoning is simple — under a mandatory program, he could be sure that prices as well as wages actually would be restrained.

Brave Words

The Carter plan, Meany believes — with some reason — will be enforced on wages by employers, who will not themselves be forced by anyone to observe price restraint; regulatory and procurement sanctions would affect relatively few industries. The result would be to depress wages and purchasing power.

er, while most prices continued to rise, with a serious depression as a possible consequence.

Meany's views apparently have not shaken White House determination to stop short of controls. A high-ranking official told Hobart Rowen of the Washington Post that "the position here is no controls . . . period."

Not only may such brave words ultimately have to be eaten, as a matter of economic and political necessity, but Carter may be missing the best moment he will have for taking drastic steps against inflation. It was noticeable, for example, that the House of Representatives strongly endorsed his veto of the inflationary, pork-barrel "public works" bill; then the Senate Appropriations Committee capitulated to the president and eliminated from a new bill all of the wasteful and unnecessary water projects that he had opposed.

That is called "dout," a commodity which Carter used to be in short supply. But since Camp David, and as more of his most important legislative proposals finally emerge from Congress, he looks more and more like a man in charge of things — hence more and more like the popular American idea of a president. Strong action

against inflation could only reinforce that impression, even among the business and labor tycoons who would scream the loudest.

Linked to Taxes

It is hardly to be doubted, moreover, that as inflation eats holes in taxpayers' pockets, it also fuels the anti-government tide that found its most dramatic expression in Proposition 13. Taxes and inflation, of course, are different things — but likely to be linked in the public mind by the prevalent notion of government as wasteful and inept. Controlling inflation ought to have high priority for anyone concerned with countering that notion.

No doubt it would be argued in the White House that if controls are ever to be imposed, it ought to be done only after the administration has been seen to have exhausted every lesser approach. But that would also delay action until perhaps another year's inflation — not likely to be much less than the past year's — had taken its toll of the economy, the dollar, the individual pocketbook, and the generosity and good sense of Americans. Bert Lance used to say, "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." But Carter ought to ask himself, with George Meany, "If it is broke, why not fix it now?"

Understanding the Bloodshed in Iran

By Mousa Al Moussawi

BAGHDAD — It is not surprising that Americans are confused about the bloodshed in Iran and, more recently, about Iranian demonstrations on U.S. streets. The U.S. media appear also to be confused, issuing incomplete or one-sided reports and analyses that attribute Iranian protests on both sides of the globe to either conservative religious leaders or radical, even Marxist, provocateurs.

Leb by Mullahs

What is happening in Iran should not be difficult for Americans to understand: It is revolution. By and for the people against a monarch. In this case, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. It is a revolution that cuts through all classes, sexes, political philosophies and religious persuasions. It is a struggle for freedom, equality and, above all, human rights.

It is true that the revolution is being led by the mullahs, who guide the daily practical and spiritual life of members of the Moslem Shiite sect, which makes up 93 percent of the population in Iran. Islam and Marxism are absolutely incompatible, so this cannot be considered a revolution of communism. The mullahs know it, the Iranian people know it, and the Russians know it. The Americans, and their political leaders, evidently do not.

The Shah, in his desperate search for a scapegoat, has blown the Marxist threat far out of all proportion. The few Marxists who might exist in the ranks will ride the wave of revolution only to be dissolved in a sea of obscurity as the revolution progresses.

Masking the real issues, the Shah falsely accuses the religious leadership of reactionary conservatism for opposing his land reforms, his efforts in behalf of women's rights and his modernization programs.

dom, social justice and human dignity, which are among the primary principles of Islam.

The Shah's claim that the mullahs are against land reforms is hardly an issue today, because 75 percent of Iran's lands were subdivided 15 years ago. The mullahs applaud land reforms that adhere to the Islamic precept that "the crop belongs to the harvester," as is written in the Islamic Haddith. However, the mullahs deplore the holding of the remaining 25 percent of Iran's lands by the Pahlavi Foundation, whose \$1 billion income is tax-free. Those who work on the Pahlavi lands are not participants of an equal-land-distribution reform program, but are *ammal* (hired hands) who are paid to run the agricultural machinery. The Pahlavi Foundation is a front for the Shah's financial holdings, which have made him and his family among the richest in the world.

Women's Rights

The Shah's claim that the mullahs oppose women's rights contradicts the Islam doctrine on the right of women, probably the most progressive in the history of religions. It is ironic that the Shah's prisons are filled with women who have opposed him. It is also well known that numerous women have been executed during his rule. Recently, thousands of women joined the more than 1 million demonstrators in Tehran shouting for the Shah's downfall.

Nor has the religious leadership opposed modernization programs that help improve the quality of life of the people. High standards of nutrition, shelter, health and education for all are Islamic goals.

There is good reason for the Shah's troubles in his country. He has failed his people by creating a state of political oppression, economic failure and unjustified military buildup.

WASHINGTON — When the Supreme Court of the United States sustains a fine of \$5,000 a day against The New York Times and jails one of its reporters until he hands over his private notes in a murder case, it should not be assumed that this judgment affects The Times alone.

In fact, The Times is likely to be less influenced by this decision than most American newspapers or independent radio and television stations. Its financial resources are not unlimited, but it is rich enough to defend the privacy of its information and the other principles of its long and honorable traditions. The problem in the future is likely to be with the poorer and weaker papers and stations.

Getting Scared

The late Elmer Davis, one of the long line of distinguished Times reporters, who carried his convictions into radio and television, once wrote a book called "Don't Let Me Scare You." But it would be surprising if the decisions in the case of Myron Farber and The Times have not scared a lot of media executives more than they care to admit even in private.

Lawyers are better qualified than reporters to say whether the courts were right or wrong in this particular case, but reporters who have worked their way up through the minors and the news agencies probably know more than lawyers about the economic ability of most news papers and the possible consequences of the Farber decisions.

How many papers or independent stations can afford or would be willing to risk \$5,000 a day plus very high legal costs to defend the privacy and sources of their information?

Probably quite a few of them if they were suddenly confronted with a court order to pay up or tell. But that is not likely to be the question in the future if the Farber decision stands, and no new economic or legislative remedies are found.

Subtleties

The question is more subtle, and it is not hard to imagine the following sort of situation: The rising young reporters of this generation in their 20s and 30s, increasingly interested in exposing economic and political corruptions, since Watergate, the Pentagon Papers and the General Services Administration scandal, come to their editors with some evidence of illegal skulduggery in their communities.

As usual, this evidence is seldom conclusive at first. It may be the result of leaks by some public-spirited or aggrieved, or even vindictive character, but it is substantial enough to be investigated. This takes time, staff, and money, and usually involves prominent influential political and commercial interests and individuals. The reporters, as usual, being half cop and half preacher, want authority from their editors and time to check out their suspicions.

My guess is that, after the Farber case, many publishers and even editors will be more cautious than heretofore. After all, the reporters will be asked, do we really know all the facts, do we? There are so many other things to cover, how can we commit so much time and energy to this one investigation? And if we get into a legal challenge on what we print, who will pay the sort of

finer leveled against The New York Times, and who will go to jail? This is the devilish thing about the decisions in the Farber case: They have dealt rightly or wrongly with Farber, but they have not dealt with the predictable consequences, or with the imponderables. If, as I believe, the Farber decision will not only intimidate the sources of important information for fear of exposure by decision of the courts, but also, and maybe more important, intimidate publishers from exposing corruption for fear of judicial fines and legal costs they cannot afford or will not risk, then we will be confronted by a major question of public policy which will have to be reappraised in the coming months and years.

Who Goes to Jail

For example, we are not even clear in the press or in the courts these days about who is responsible — in practical terms, who goes to jail — if a newspaper defies an order of the court to disclose its private information and sources.

Should it be Farber, the reporter? Or the editor who assigns him to the investigation, which Farber carries out in good faith? Or should it be the publisher of The Times, who is the chief executive officer of the paper? British law is quite clear about this: The editor is responsible. But in this country, the question of responsibility is vague and undecided.

Are there then any remedies for these tangles? I have always thought of my profession as a mutual aid society, and still do despite the antics of Rupert Murdoch of the New York Post. One hope, I believe, lies in the rich papers recognizing the vulnerability of the poor and weaker papers, and helping raise a fund large enough to defend all papers who have the courage of their convictions in order to help pay the legal costs beyond their resources.

Finally, I believe the press and the radio and television organizations must combine in defense of their First Amendment Rights and seek redress from the Congress of the United States.

It is no good to condemn the courts or the present members thereof about their decision. They are interpreting the Constitution as they see it, and saying that the press is wrong in thinking it has exceptional privileges under the First Amendment which might challenge the right of a free trial.

But the members of the Supreme Court are not saying that the Congress cannot pass laws that will protect the press from the decisions of the state and federal courts, as in the Farber decision.

Hope for the Press

As I understand it, they are leaving this to the press to seek remedies through federal legislation, and so far, the press has not made up its mind on this question. It is still trying to find remedies in the courts, and the higher it goes, the more trouble it is in.

In the short run, I think the press's hope lies in collective security — in raising funds from all papers and the rest of the media to help the weaker and poorer papers and stations — and in the long run, to seek relief through the Congress or rather through judicial interpretation of the Constitution as it now stands.

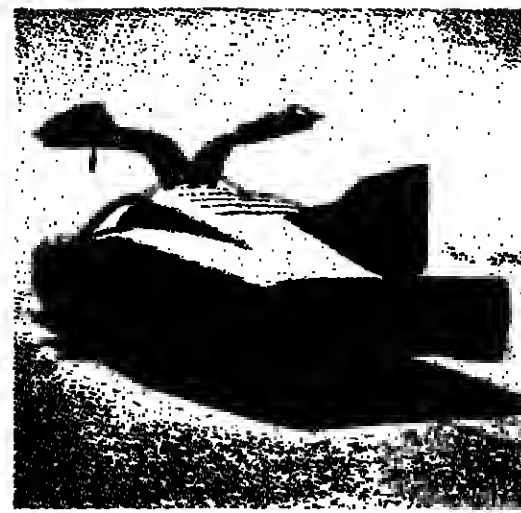
percent of the population? And why should 100,000 students study abroad because there is no room for them at their own universities?

President Carter, his administration and the American people must re-evaluate their support of the Shah's regime in light of their professed commitment to human rights.

The religious leadership in Iran binds together that country's grassroots and, as an inherently anti-Communist force, serves as a powerful buffer to Soviet Communist expansion. However, should the chaotic situation in Iran deteriorate further, the Shah's fears of a Marxist conspiracy might indeed come to pass, not because Marxism has a mass following there but rather because of the opportunity for conspiracy that chaos affords.

Mousa Al Moussawi recently returned to the University of Baghdad, where he teaches Islamic philosophy, after doing research at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is a former member of Iran's parliament, and a grandson of the late Grand Imam, Sayyid Abul Hasan. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Continuity and Dynamism: A formula for progress



International Automobile Exhibition in Frankfurt. Designed for tourism and transport, this versatile T-series logically complements the Mercedes range. The first T-models produced at the Bremen plant are now going into service.

Jointly with Steyr-Daimler-Puch, Mercedes-Benz engineers have developed a cross-country vehicle which will go into production at beginning of 1979. Engines, axles and other units are being supplied by Daimler-Benz.

High level of expenditure on research and development.

In 1977, Daimler-Benz spent 4% of turnover on "R & D"—research and development.

The main aims—apart from further improvement in vehicle safety, both active and passive—included the reduction of fuel consumption and the prevention of environmental damage.

Among research projects, the "O-Bahn" or "guided bus" design attracted a great deal of attention when first made public. It is an integrated traffic system for public short-haul passenger transport, combining the advantages of railbound traffic with the flexibility of the bus.

Considerable progress was also made in methanol and hydrogen research, and particularly in hydride storage. The hydrogen technology concept produces a form of energy safely stored and particularly free from environmental side-effects, which even today is beginning to find practical forms of application.

Progressive trend in UK.

An important milestone in Britain—where since January 1, 1974 the importation and marketing of Mercedes-Benz products has been the responsibility of a direct subsidiary—was the passing of the "10,000 units registered" mark. Further capital investment was also undertaken in the provision of well-equipped training facilities and improved staff amenities.

Total sales of passenger cars were increased by 10% to 8,249 units, and of commercial vehicles by 19% to 3,262 in Britain during 1977. The company thus participated to a greater than average degree in the resurgence of the British automobile market. Earnings were satisfactory as sales jumped 35% to the equivalent value of DM 413 million. Further progress was made in the consolidation of the sales organization.

The Outlook

Demand remains high across the whole passenger car range. The Company has also maintained its strong international market position in commercial vehicles.

Relying on its proven business principles and the extensive provisions it has made, Daimler-Benz once again looks forward to satisfactory results for 1978. This despite increased competition and the pressure resulting from wage disputes.

With the biggest order book in the Company's history, the technically advanced Mercedes-Benz range can rightly expect above average market opportunities in future. Other favourable trends are the continuing one towards trading up and increased value of sales of optional equipment, together with a degree of customer loyalty that is probably unique in the motor industry.

In future, just as it has done in the past, Daimler-Benz AG will look on the close link between investment policy and the long-term protection of jobs as a special part of its social responsibilities.

1977

Daimler-Benz AG Balance Sheet at December 31, 1977 and 1976.

(Restated to conform with presentation used in English-speaking countries)

Assets	Dec. 31, 1977		Dec. 31, 1976	
	in Thousands of DM		in Thousands of DM	
Current assets	857,799,726		780,413	
Cash	857,799,726		780,413	
Marketable securities, at cost or market whichever is lower	810,290,786		488,481	
Accounts and notes receivable (less allowances)	1,153,805,842		1,119,558	
Accounts and notes receivable from affiliated companies	666,719,218		806,523	
Inventories	2,246,679,223		1,659,595	
Other current assets	967,892,985		731,910	
Prepaid expenses and deferred charges	1,570,066		2,435	
Total current assets	6,704,557,845		5,568,695	
Investments and miscellaneous assets	490,497,156		474,318	
Investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries, at cost less reduction in carrying value	400,431,337		380,753	
Other investments, at cost or market whichever is lower	88,965,819		93,565	
Long-term receivables due after four years	1,104,863		1,009	
Total investments and miscellaneous assets	490,497,156		474,318	
Real estate, machinery and equipment	1,906,210,029		1,786,959	
At cost less accumulated depreciation	1,906,210,029		1,786,959	
Total assets	9,101,265,030		7,828,172	
Liabilities, Reserves, and Stockholders' Equity	Dec. 31, 1977		Dec. 31, 1976	
	in Thousands of DM		in Thousands of DM	
Current liabilities	3,691,924,479		3,218,725	
Accounts, drafts, loans, taxes, payable, and sundry accrued items	3,691,924,479		3,218,725	
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	23,672,082		20,481	
Total current liabilities	3,715,596,561		3,239,206	
Long-term liabilities	17,806,724,954		16,477,104	
Of which owing to Daimler-Benz Provident Fund GmbH, Stuttgart, DM 349.4 million in 1977 and DM 348.4 million in 1976	611,993,991		596,289	
Reserves	932,821,680		627,732	
Reserve for pension liability	857,671,080		786,245	
Other reserves	85,149,600		141,487	
Reserve for investments in developing countries etc.	85,772,436		74,910	
Total reserves	1,876,265,166		1,490,887	
Stockholders' equity	4,313,408,303		3,098,080	
Capital stock	1,921,500		1,921	
Preferred stock	1,357,034,000		1,187,165	
Common stock of DM 50 par value, 27,140,880 shares	1,358,965,500		1,189,086	
Net income retained for use in the business	1,554,413,812		1,331,922	
Total stockholders' equity	2,913,369,312		2,521,008	
Less—Treasury stock for employee stock purchase plan, at lower of cost or average preferred price to employees (1977: 98,750 shares; 1976: 100,542 shares)	15,960,000		21,218	
Total liabilities, reserves, and stockholders' equity	9,101,265,030		7,828,172	

* Inclusive of short-term reserves in the amount of 1.3 billion DM in 1977 and 1.2 billion DM in 1976.



Copies of the full annual report and audited accounts in English can be obtained from Daimler-Benz AG, Dept. GBA, P.O. Box D7000, Stuttgart.



MATERNAL VIGILANCE — Family connections are clear as this three-week-old Javanese ape baby relaxes in the arms of its watchful mother at the West Berlin zoo.

Despite Government Efforts

Europe Universities Fail To Attract Working Class

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, Oct. 15 (NYT) — Last year, Arnaud Berthel became the first member of his working-class family to attend a university when he registered as a sociology major at the Nanterre campus on the western outskirts of Paris.

The decision caused little financial strain for Arnaud or his family. Tuition at Nanterre is free. Arnaud continued to live at his parents' home in the blue-collar suburb of Poissy, a half-hour train ride from the campus. A student card gave him discounts at dozens of cafeterias, theaters and cinemas in Paris. By his second semester, he found a part-time job in a bookstore, which enabled him to save enough for a motorcycle.

But later this month, when university classes resume after the long summer lull, Arnaud will not be back at school. His father, a trade unionist, helped him get a line job in a machine tool manufacturing firm at about \$750 a month, and Arnaud jumped at the opportunity.

"The more I thought about it," he explained, "it did not make much sense to continue at the university. There was no assurance I would get a job when I got out. I just wanted to get on with my life."

Parents Not Disappointed

His parents are not particularly disappointed by his decision. Mrs. Berthel feels that "so many kids just fall around in university and never find themselves." Her husband said that he might have encouraged his son to stay on "if he had gone into something useful like engineering, but I don't see much sense otherwise."

So Arnaud became one more statistic of failure in the French government's campaign to raise working-class student enrollment in the universities.

For the last 20 years, increasing blue-collar access to universities has been one of the cornerstones of French education policy in France and the rest of Western Europe, as part of a broader effort to break down rigid social structures and expand economic opportunities.

Until well into the 1950s, Western European countries made higher education available to only 2 to 5 percent of their young people, the overwhelming majority from the upper and middle classes. Nowadays, university enrollment in these countries varies from 15 to 20 percent of college-age youths, and most campuses are vastly over-enrolled.

But as a recent study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development noted, the expanded enrollment "has mainly been to the benefit of the middle class."

Unlike in the United States, the main impediment to blue-collar participation in higher education does not appear to be money. Universities in Western Europe are either free or offer sufficient scholarships to cover low tuition costs.

Social Structure Unchanged

"The increased formal accessibility to free secondary and higher education for all children of a given age has not considerably changed the social structure of the enrollment to any great extent," the OECD study said. "Students who have advantage of the increased opportunity."

Drapped Motorist rescued in France

ANGOULEME, France, Oct. 15 (AP) — A motorist whose car was draped into a river yesterday was rescued inside the vehicle for 10 hours until a fisherman spotted him and summoned help. Yves Texier, 20, lost control of his car on a curve and plunged into a river. Police believe that he would have drowned if he had not been spotted.

opportunities are already in a favored position."

Over the last decade, most Western European governments have moved away from the traditional rigid educational systems that used early examinations to divide children into a small minority bound for universities and a large majority shunted to vocational schools. The new educational systems that have taken hold on much of the continent emphasize giving as many pupils as possible a broad education, and postponing the moment of decision—between university studies and blue-collar employment—until when students are 16 to 18 years of age.

Even so, blue-collar youths remain minorities in universities, accounting for less than 15 percent of enrollment in most countries. Many sociologists and education experts are looking toward working-class attitudes as the key to further "democratizing" higher education.

A number of observers have pointed out that the great American dream of university education as the passport to the good life is viewed skeptically by blue-collar Europeans.

A 'Bourgeois Milieu'

"Universities in France were in the past always considered a bourgeois milieu so that proletarians never thought of sending their children," said Michel Crozier, a French sociologist. "Those attitudes are changing, but the social barrier still persists."

According to Wilhelm Arnold, a sociologist who surveyed West German blue-collar attitudes, their image of the "gymnasium"—the elite secondary schools that lead to universities—was "alien, difficult, geared to men, frustrating and strenuous. Among the working class, as compared with other strata, the costs tend to be overestimated."

In a recent Dutch study, a sample of 14- to 20-year-olds was asked what occupation in life they would like most. Two-thirds of the young men—whose parents were professionals or in managerial positions—chose occupations that require university education, while 23 percent among those whose fathers were skilled workers, and only 16 percent among those whose parents were unskilled laborers, made a similar choice.

Such working-class skepticism about higher education has probably hardened, as unemployment in recent years has risen even for university graduates.

According to the International Labor Organization, based in Geneva, "a university degree is fast becoming a ticket to nowhere."

"Underemployment, job dissatisfaction and long periods of unemployment now await too many university graduates," noted the ILO report, issued earlier this year.

Degree 'Has Not Helped'

Arnaud Berthel, the Nanterre University dropout, can point to examples in his own neighborhood of graduates who failed to land acceptable jobs. A young woman with a psychology degree has been a part-time receptionist at a business firm since graduating from the university two years ago. Another neighbor, who received a philosophy and literature degree three years ago, has worked as a delivery man, salesman in an appliance store and researcher for a public opinion-polling organization—all for brief periods.

"My degree has not helped me one bit," said the university graduate. "I should have known all along that philosophy and literature were not going to lead to a successful career."

Job opportunities are narrowing even for graduates with more technical degrees. In France, 45,000 professional and managerial personnel were unable to find work in 1976, compared to 14,000 in 1971. There are 46,000 architectural students enrolled in Italian universities, but fewer than 5 percent are expected to find jobs as architects.

Investment and innovation are the basis on which Daimler-Benz formed its policy to meet future developments and changes in market conditions.

Against the general trend towards uniformity in motor car design, Mercedes-Benz models retained their individual character.

Equally unmistakable have been the results of corporate efforts—once again, 1977 was a year of "Mercedes Quality."

Yet again, Daimler-Benz can look back on a successful year.

Turnover worldwide rose by 10% to DM 25.9 billion. Net income earned by Daimler-Benz AG during the year increased to DM 445 million i.e. 13.5% up on the previous year. The Company's financial base was broadened substantially by an allocation of DM 217 million to the reserves.

At DM 228 million, the total of dividends paid is almost the same as in the previous year. Including shareholders in Mercedes-Benz AG currently number more than 100,000, of whom some 31,000 are on the Company's payroll.

An "S-class" year.

Production of passenger cars for the first time passed the 400,000 mark in 1977. Thus the increase in this sector was not only above average in the long term, but also when compared with the previous year. The business year 1977 was marked particularly by an exceptionally high level of capacity utilization in passenger car plants.

The S-class with a growth of 16% (all Mercedes-Benz cars were up by 8.3%) was especially successful. High quality, progressive technology, and an individual style of equipment are increasingly in demand.

Leading market position for commercial vehicles.

In the face of increasingly severe competition, Daimler-Benz successfully maintained its strong market position, and the exceptionally wide range of goods vehicles offered proved an advantage. With 248,000 vans, lorries, buses and Unimog vehicles, output again reached the high level of the previous year.

The newly introduced "Brenner" range of vans and pick-ups—which are distinguished by modern technology, functional styling and considerable economy, have succeeded beyond expectation. As a result of the strong demand, production is being raised to more than 45,000 units during the present year.

Social Commitment.

Daimler-Benz employs 132,000 people in 11 German plants and its wholly-owned branch establishments. While the German motor industry as a whole regained the level of employment it enjoyed in 1973 only during 1977, the number of people employed by Daimler-Benz rose by 5,000, or 12%, during this period.

Expenditure on wages, salaries, social security contributions and provisions for old age totaled DM 5.9 billion.

Finally, it is worth noting that in 1977 Daimler-Benz took on some 2,200 young people for training in 34 technical and 9 commercial disciplines, 11% more than in the previous year. More than 6,000 apprentices are currently being employed by the Company.

Investments to safeguard the future.

During the period 1978/1982, the investment programme of Daimler-Benz AG provides for capital expenditure exceeding DM 7 billion, mainly in the passenger car field. This clearly demonstrates what importance is given to continued dynamic development: safeguarding technological progress, continuing new lines, expanding passenger car capacity, conducting intensive research.

Most important of all is the safeguarding of the Company's competitive position and with it the employment of its labour force. In this connection it is quality, which for Daimler-Benz has many sides, on which the greatest efforts of all are concentrated. Which is why so large a proportion of specialists and skilled workers are employed in all fields. Because quality begins with an idea—and that idea originates with a man.

Technological progress demonstrated by the Diesel concept, the power unit of the future.

Daimler-Benz was the first manufacturer to develop a passenger car diesel engine with an exhaust-driven turbo-charger. The new 5-cylinder unit with a power output of 115 HP has been in full scale production since the spring of 1978. Installed in the "S-class" body, the 300 SD is specifically designed to meet American legal requirements and sales are confined to the US market.

Using this new engine at a still further advanced stage of development the test vehicle C 111 III broke 9 world records previously held by petrol engine cars in April 1978. The average speeds exceeded 320 km per hour with a remarkably low consumption of less than 16 litres of diesel fuel per 100 km. Thus Daimler-Benz once more underlined its leading position in diesel technology and demonstrated the power potentially available from this power unit of the future.

New features in model policy.

Many novel and interesting features marked the new small coupé and the T-series introduced at the

Many Americans Find Grass Not Greener Overseas

By Bella Stumbo

LOS ANGELES — It happens all the time. Americans are constantly packing their bags and kissing off their homeland, in hopes that life will be better elsewhere. How often it happens is anybody's guess. Since few give up U.S. citizenship, the State Department has no way of determining which of the thousands of Americans living abroad are long-term tourists and how many regard themselves as emigrants.

In fact, according to State Department statistician Eula Landmore, no official effort to keep track of American emigrants has been made since 1957, when the Immigration and Naturalization Service concluded that its own program was a confusing, inaccurate failure. "At best, it was never much more than educated guesswork," she said.

Nonetheless, authorities continue to venture educated guesses about American emigration patterns. Among other things, most agree that despite the gloom generated by the exodus of young draft evaders during the Vietnam War, neither age nor politics has any special bearing on emigration.

'National Pastime'

To the contrary, Americans of all ages and backgrounds scatter regularly to countries all over the globe. It is clear that emigrating is no big deal to many Americans nowadays. Many simply pick up and go — sometimes for economic reasons, other times for adventure, occasionally out of disgust at America, and often for personal reasons ranging from loneliness, frustration, and anger to boredom.

And, for many, the grass turns out to be no greener across the border.

Margaret James, 37, lay in bed dreading the new day. It was raining again, the bedding felt cold and damp, and even her hair seemed permeated by that dusty, musty odor she had come to associate with everything Australian.

It had been three years since Margaret and Tom James, in pursuit of a better life, emigrated with their four children from Detroit to Sydney.

As she stood in her unheated bathroom, she struggled to remember whatever had possessed them to leave the United States in the first place.

She recalled, shivering as she dressed, that it had seemed like a thrilling adventure, pioneering in a brand-new land of unspoiled beauty, endless opportunity and cute little koala bears.

She and her husband, married at 17, had been bored with their dreary life in Detroit, where he was a quality-control inspector for Ford and she was an A&P supermarket checker. Their only goal in life, it had seemed to her in those days, was to buy a house in the suburbs.

New Goal

Her goal in life now was to get back, as soon as possible, to the land of central heating, hot running water and decent wages.

She no longer took anything material for granted, not even a new pair of shoes. Margaret James, a middle-income American, had learned the meaning of being poor.

She headed downstairs where her children were already eating breakfast around the old kerosene stove. In the gray morning gloom — it always struck her as a dramatic, Dickensian scene — a shabby little band of paupers huddled together.

Margaret James hoped they would be rescued any day now, because Tom James had returned to the United States to work six months ago. Barely able to make ends meet in Australia, the Jameses had finally decided that there was no other way they would ever be able to save the entire family's air fare home.

Children Work

Meanwhile, however, with her husband gone, Margaret James, who earned \$51 weekly at a Sydney supermarket, had to raise her two oldest children, 15 and 6, had been forced to quit school and go to work too. The boy sold appliances in a department store and the girl worked all day in a sandwich shop.

Of all her hardships as an American emigrant abroad, it was this one alone that sometimes made Margaret James cry at night.

Many American emigrants, it seems, come home like Margaret and Tom James because they have been economically whipped. Either they couldn't find jobs or, if they did, they discovered that they were being paid too little to survive in a high-priced country.

And it is a rare American who moves to Rome, literally intending to do as the Romans do. Americans abroad expect to live as well as, if not considerably better than, they did at home. Hardship is a matter of novelty, to be suffered strictly as one's individual discretion — and when the novelty wears off, American patience quickly runs out.

Loneliness

Other Americans return home because, quite simply, they get lonely. Even if they understand the language — and not all do — the cultural, religious, historical and political differences often combine to underscore to the American that



Royce Davis
...high life in El Salvador

he is, and will always be, "a foreigner."

This feeling of alienation exists whether or not the American has settled into a country friendly to the U.S. government. Either way, he is likely to be saddled with a stereotype, whether it is that all Americans are rich or that they are all warmongering imperialist dogs.

Americans obviously come home for countless other reasons, too — everything from their sudden craving for a Big Mac every Saturday night to their concern about property rights abroad.

Common American complaints

are seldom heard from repatriates: taxes, inflation, traffic jams, billboards, crowded golf courses. They appreciate burgers and other fast foods, laundromats, campaign rhetoric, telephones and even the most mindless TV situation comedy.

"It was terrible," said Margaret James, now 42, speaking of her family's Australian experience. "I was cold more often than I ever was in Detroit. I can still remember that awful musty smell to everything, and we all worked harder than we ever had in our lives — and



Margaret James
...found poverty in Australia

got nothing but the barest survival in return.

"But I still wouldn't trade the experience for anything, because, if we didn't get our fresh new start in Australia, it helped us to get one when we came home. We learned a lot about ourselves in Australia, and we learned to appreciate America as we hadn't done before. I never felt so free."

The first thing, Margaret and Tom James did upon their return was move to California and get a divorce, having decided that Detroit was merely a scapegoat for their own bad marriage. Then, they

enrolled all their children in school again.

After that, they set about appreciating the smaller things in life: "Like the choices Americans have, in supermarkets, furniture stores, dress shops — you don't find that luxury in Australia."

Sexist Society

Now a data processor, Margaret James discovered, she said, that Australia is one of the most sexist societies in the civilized world, a place "where women still can't go into bars alone or get credit without a male co-signature."

Margaret James does not want to sound totally negative, however. Public transportation was cheap and excellent, "which was a good thing, since a car costs around \$10,000."

Australian public schools put American education to shame, she and her children all agree. Junior high school students learn college trigonometry. When the James children reentered American schools, they were skipped grades ahead.

But most tourist literature is misleading, Mrs. James said. "It's sort of like advertising America with nothing but pictures of Yosemite. Australia has big, smoggy industrial cities, too. And the only koala bear I saw was in a zoo."

"I hate to sound like a bad sport," she concludes, "but, the truth is, Americans are spoiled."

For all the other emigrants in Australia — the southern Euro-

peans, people from Ceylon, Chile — living conditions were a definite step up. But they don't take cars, telephones and refrigerators for granted like we do.

"So, my advice to any would-be emigrant is this: Don't ever leave America without having your return fare safely stashed away somewhere. And, when people tell you that the standard of living is lower in another country, listen to them. There's nothing romantic about not being able to afford a refrigerator or a new coat."

Edith Ostrow, now 61, couldn't agree with Margaret James more. Mrs. Ostrow, a frail, nervous little woman with chronic health problems, never wanted to emigrate to Israel in the first place, but her husband Joseph, 67, talked her into it. Just another aging, unemployed aerospace engineer in America, he knew he would be welcomed with open arms in Tel Aviv.

Joseph Ostrow also spoke to his wife of their Jewish heritage, of the twilight years of their need to settle down.

She listened. They emigrated in 1970. Sixteen months later, Edith Ostrow had firmly concluded that "finding roots" is not everything.

The Waiting

"First, in Israel, you have to wait for months just to get an apartment, the housing shortage is so severe," she said. "Then, when you finally get one — and we were as-



Joseph and Edith Ostrow
...happiness was an electric dishwasher

signed by the government to one of the loveliest areas — you discover that all you get are the bare walls. Literally. There are no kitchen appliances, no light fixtures, no closets, not even the toilet bowl. You have to buy those things on your own. It's the European plan, they told me."

No big deal for affluent immigrants, perhaps. But Joseph Ostrow, an aviation flight instructor, earned only \$300 a month. The apartment rent was \$60. Their teenage daughter was with them. Simple appliances cost three times their American price. Edith Ostrow found herself hanging clothes from laundry wire strung across the living room and doing all her laundry, except the sheets, by hand in a huge tub. It was back-breaking work.

But, like Margaret James, she

bates to sound like a spoiled American.

"To tell the truth, it was very hard for me," she said tentatively, almost apologetically. "Joseph had his work. But I spoke no Hebrew. I was in my late 50s and I was partially blind in one eye."

"I was very lonely. I couldn't understand even the simplest things, like how to shop for good prices at the small markets, instead of the supermarkets."

The Laundry

"But, mostly, it was the laundry. It became a symbol. After a few months, I believed that happiness in this world amounts to one thing only — owning an automatic washer."

Obviously, Joseph Ostrow, who liked his job, would have been pleased to buy his wife a washing machine. But, by the time he had saved the money, it was too late. By then, Edith Ostrow was blaming her discontent on all things Israeli.

She was afraid of terrorist attacks, she said. She felt guilty going shopping on Saturdays, when pious Jews did not even light their stoves. She came to hate the odor of gefilte fish, the sight of yarmulkes and the sounds of Hebrew conversations. Edith Ostrow, daughter of a long line of New York Jews, was becoming, in effect, anti-Semitic.

The Ostrows now live in Hollywood, in the old Knickerbocker Hotel, recently converted into a low-cost haven for senior citizens who live primarily on Social Security.

He is unhappy. "In Israel, I could have worked most likely, until I was 75," he said, watching a TV game show. "Here, I am a useless old man."

"There's a lot to be said for being a big fish in a little pond," draws Royce Davis, who invested his money in a construction business in El Salvador, went broke two years later and is now back home, bustling the real-estate market in order to recoup his losses.

A candid man, Mr. Davis said he picked El Salvador because, apart from his natural affinity for Central American political intrigue, "I knew I could live like a king there — and I did."

He lived in a big home, drove one of the two Lincoln Continentals in town, and had servants. Women fell all over him, and he had a wonderful feeling of power.

"I mean, just the fact that I'm 6 feet 4 and the average guy here is 5'5" made me feel terrific," he said, grinning. "And, if they'd admit it, most Americans emigrate with this fantasy of living like a Yankee god. We're spoiled in this country, you see. We constantly dream of getting more than what we've got. And we usually do."

'Yankee Dollars'

"But, in a small, developing country like El Salvador, you can take your Yankee dollars down and actually own people who have nothing. Americans love being looked up to."

And so, when Davis lost his money — "through simple, stupid mismanagement" — he never dreamed of staying in El Salvador. "And get some puny little job, for maybe \$300 a month, and live like they do?" he said, Davis, who, with his dark beard, black Stetson and swaggering ease, looks the part of a soldier of fortune.

Beside Davis, when the good life and the power trip vanishes, there's not a lot to recommend El Salvador over the United States. The weather's better in California. And, he's not as lonely in Los Angeles.

Married five times already, Mr. Davis has no interest in finding another wife, he said. But "I do enjoy communicating with women of my own age."

Never Possible

In El Salvador, not only was he handicapped by speaking only passable Spanish, "but most of the women my age have been married 20 years, with 10 kids. Which leaves me with a lot of 19-year-old girls to mess around with — and, believe it or not, that gets old." He adds, "I wanted to really get to know them. Salvadorans are people. But, for an American in my position, that is never possible."

All things considered, Davis said, he is not at all unhappy to be back home again, although he will probably emigrate again, when he gets some money together. "I'm part of that generation that read romantic travel books. I'm programmed to keep hunting for the frontier," he said simply. "But, one thing is certain: There's no way in hell I'd ever consider giving up my U.S. citizenship."

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Tribal Separatist Movements Grow in Pakistan, Iran

This report was adapted from an article in the fall issue of Foreign Policy magazine.

By Selig S. Harrison

KABUL, Afghanistan — The emergence of a Communist government in Afghanistan following the April coup has given a new aura of credibility to the dire prophecies of Soviet expansionism perennially voiced by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran and Pakistani leaders. In the most familiar of these scenarios, the Shah envisages a closely concerted Soviet-Afghan effort to secure access to the sea by stirring separatist forces in Pakistan, Moscow and Kabul then yield center stage to the 5 million Baluchi tribesmen living in the inaccessible mountain and desert country of western Pakistan, eastern Iran, and southern Afghanistan, an area that stretches for nearly 750 miles along the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman. Armed with sophisticated Soviet weaponry, a determined Baluchi guerrilla army, using Afghanistan as a staging area, proclaims an independent People's Republic of Baluchistan in part of what is now southwestern Pakistan.

Despite new infusions of U.S. and Iranian military aid, the Pakistani armed forces are unable to mount a definitive campaign against the insurgent regime, because another carefully coordinated rebellion breaks out among the 12 million Pushtuns straddling the northwest sector of the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. The Baluchis entrench themselves securely in their new capital at Gwadar, an ancient port city, where Moscow promptly sets up a naval facility.

As act one ends, tribal leaders shuttle back and forth across the border to rally their fellow Baluchis in Iran behind a Greater Baluchistan reaching up to Bandar Abbas, at the entrance to the Gulf. Tehran declares an all-out war on the Gwadar regime, calling for direct U.S. military intervention, and Kabul openly joins forces with the embattled Pushtuns, who are seeking their own independent Pushtunistan.

Is there a serious prospect of Soviet-supported Baluchi and Pushtun insurgencies, or are the Shah and the Pakistanis exaggerating these dangers to provide a new rationale for military aid from the West? How close is the new Afghan leadership to Moscow, and are the Baluch and Pushtuns likely to be pliant Soviet pawns? Finally, where do American interests lie in this geopolitical witch's brew?

Serious Threat

After a series of visits to the tribal borderlands last year and this year, including interviews with Baluchi guerrilla leaders hiding in base camps in southern Afghanistan, I believe that the movement of an independent Baluchistan could become a serious threat to the survival of Pakistan in the relatively near future, possibly within the next three to five years.

Separatism is also growing in the Pushtun areas of Pakistan but is not as intense as in the Baluch areas. Moscow is stepping up its organizing activity throughout the borderlands, and Soviet support for the separatist cause could become a possibility if Pakistan continues its present slide toward political chaos.

The Shah's prophecies could prove self-fulfilling, for his hard-line approach has inadvertently fueled the fires of separatism in Pakistan. When the elected state government in the Pakistani province of Baluchistan resisted political and economic incursions by the central government in early 1973, former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, prodded by the Shah, ousted the state Cabinet, imprisoned the principal Baluchi leaders on sedition charges, imposed emergency central rule, and sent 70,000 troops to the province. The province represents nearly 40 percent of the land area of the country.

The Baluchis responded with a poorly prepared insurgency that received only desultory Afghan and Indian support but, nevertheless, dragged on for four bloody years until Mr. Bhutto's ouster by Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who reached an uneasy truce with the Baluchi leadership in November, 1977.

At the height of the fighting in late 1974, U.S.-supplied Iranian combat helicopters, some manned by Iranian pilots, joined the Pakistan Air Force in raids on Baluch camps. Equipped with an airborne version of the M-61 cannon-style machine gun, these AH-1J "Huey-Cobra" helicopters enabled the Pakistani military to flush out guerrilla units from previously impenetrable mountain redoubts.

Nearly 55,000 Baluchis were apparently involved in the 1973-77 fighting, about 11,500 of them as organized combatants. Casualty estimates run as high as 3,300 Pakistani men and 5,300 Baluchis killed, as well as hundreds of women and children caught in the crossfire.

Resentment

Although there has been recurring conflict between the Baluchis and the central government since the creation of Pakistan in 1947, the wanton use of superior firepower by the Pakistani and Iranian forces during the 1973-77 conflict instilled in the Baluchi feelings of resentment and a desire to vindicate their martial honor.

"If we can get modern weapons," said guerrilla leader Mir Hazar at the Kalai-i-Ghizli base camp in southern Afghanistan, "it will never again be like the last time. . . . Next time we will choose the time and place, and we will take help where we can get it. In the beginning, the Bengalis didn't want independence, but if Pakistan continues to use force to crush us, we'll have no alternative but to go that way."

The Baluchi, originally from the southern shores of the Caspian Sea and ethnically related to the Kurds, have a strong sense of cultural identity. It is rooted in an arcane language possibly derived from the lost language of the Parthian civilization that existed along the Caspian about six centuries before Christ.

Politically, however, they have never been able to establish an enduring unity. In the 19th century, the British were able to play off rival chiefs against each other and divided the Baluchi area into four parts. In the far west, the Goldsmaid Line gave one-third to Persia; in the north, the Durand Line assigned a small strip to Afghanistan; and in British India, where the majority lived, the Baluchis were split between a puppet principality known as Kalat and a less populous, directly administered area, British Baluchistan.

When Britain withdrew from the subcontinent, the Khan of Kalat refused to join the newly created state of Pakistan, declaring an independent Baluchistan. Pakistan then took over Kalat militarily in early 1948, provoking a short-lived insurrection led by the Khan's brother, the first in a series of Baluchi uprisings culminating in the 1973-1977 insurgency.

The conviction that Baluchistan contains vast, untapped natural wealth is central to the separatist creed, and oil exploration is getting under way in Baluchi areas of Pakistan. Geologists are not as enthusiastic as Baluchi nationalists because some of the region has a history of volcanic activity. But there is considerably greater optimism among experts with respect to uranium, copper and other mineral resources.

As for the Pushtuns, the Durand Line left 7 million tribesmen of the Pakistani side of the border and 5 or 6 million on the Afghan side. Kabul has never accepted this as a de jure boundary and voted against the admission of Pakistan to the United Nations to protest what it considered an imperialist legacy.

Even with its truncated Pushtun population, Afghanistan has a Pushtun majority, although the size of this majority is hotly debated by Hazaras, Tadzhiks, and other Afghan minorities. Afghan Pushtun patriots see the



accession of the Pushtun areas now in Pakistan, of the creation of an Afghan-oriented, nominally independent Pushtunistan there, as a way of bolstering their power at home.

This irredentist aspiration is justified by invoking memories of the Pushtun kings in Kabul who ruled up to the Indus a century ago and as far as the Gulf through Baluchi urbanities. Pushtun nationalism is also reflected in attempts to Pushtunize Afghan cultural and political life. But this arouses sharp resistance from the minorities in Afghanistan, and the new revolutionary government in Kabul has not yet shown its hand on the Pushtunistan issue during its initial period of consolidation.

In most of its pronouncements, the ruling People's Democratic Party (PDP), a Soviet-oriented, Marxist-Leninist party, has stressed proletarian economic and social goals rather than ethnicity. Still, Prime Minister Nur Mohammed Taraki and one of his key lieutenants, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hafizullah Amin, are both Pushtuns of the Ghilzai clan, which has deep roots on the Pakistani side of the border.

As was the case under earlier regimes dominated by the Pushtun-descended royal family, the present Cabinet, armed forces, and bureaucracy are heavily Pushtun-controlled. Moreover, there has already been a hint of a harder line on the Pushtun and Baluchi issues in several pointed references to the need for a solution of the national issue of the Pushtuns and Baluchis on the basis of their own will and the historical background.

Options Open

While keeping their options open, Moscow and Kabul are not yet directly manipulating separatism. But this could change rapidly if political developments in the borderlands made an adventurist policy appear promising.

The critical factor influencing Soviet-U.S.-Afghan policy is likely to be the progress of the intense leadership struggle now shaping up in the tribal areas between committed separatists and more ambivalent, old guard tribal politicians. These latter are wary of becoming dependent on Communist help and would be willing to settle for greater autonomy within the existing Pakistani and Iranian political structures. In the case of Pakistan, where tribal unrest is most serious, the moderates are likely to lose out if Pakistani leaders stick to their present hard-line policy in dealing with the borderlands.

Militant Baluchi elements identified with Mir Hazar and allied leftist-nationalist factions such as the Baluchistan People's Liberation Front (BPLF) are getting stronger even before the revolution in Afghanistan, and the advent of a Communist government there has accelerated the polarization in Baluchi ranks. At one extreme, moderate leaders are under pressure from Islamabad to demonstrate their patriotic sincerity by diluting their demands for autonomy. At the other, the militants are bolder and are rebuilding a skeleton guerrilla organization in the hills, confident that Kabul will eventually support a full-scale insurgency.

Mr. Amin indicated in an interview that Afghan handling of the borderlands would be determined by how Islamabad behaves toward the new regime. He charged that some in Pakistan have been fomenting trouble in Pushtun and Baluchi border areas by branding the revolutionary government as anti-Islamic.

"We will fight fire with fire if necessary. . . . If we are provoked or

attacked, we will defend ourselves. We hope that the United States will play a restraining role in the region, but if you choose to pour in arms we will turn to the U.S.S.R., and they are so friendly to us they will give us whatever we need to deal with the situation," he said.

In Evidence

Kabul's Soviet friends have been increasingly in evidence since the April revolution and are undoubtedly far more influential than they were during the Daud period. Although Afghanistan has never had a Communist Party openly designated as such, a Soviet-oriented Marxist-Leninist movement began operating underground shortly after World War II and eventually surfaced as the Khalq (Masses) Party when King Zahir Shah legalized political parties in 1965.

Eschewing the Communist ideal in order to avoid antagonizing orthodox Islamic groups, the Khalq and a dissident group that broke off from the party, the Parcham (Flag) Party, were organized in the manner of Communist parties elsewhere and took a pro-Soviet line in international Communist affairs. In 1977 Khalq and Parcham merged to form the People's Democratic Party.

Since the coup, Khalq elements, led by Mr. Taraki and Mr. Amin, have dominated the ruling party, purging Parchamite leaders who have attempted to give the new regime a doctrinaire Communist character. But Moscow appears to endorse this moderate line. The real question is not whether Moscow has increased its leverage over Kabul but whether this leverage will be used to restrain or encourage Afghan support for separatism in Pakistan.

If the new regime is able to consolidate its domestic power base, it is likely to seek Soviet support for a more aggressive policy in the border lands, especially if the political situation in Pakistan and Iran continues to deteriorate. Soviet and Afghan interests are not necessarily identical, however, for Moscow may prefer to concentrate on countering Chinese influence in the area and to keep Pakistan and Iran intact in the hope that Gen. Zia and the Shah can be replaced by more cooperative regimes.

One of the major unanswered questions concerning the Pushtun areas is the attitude of several powerful independent tribes — the Afridis, Mohmands, Mahsuds, and Waziris — which inhabit the more remote Pushtun areas directly straddling the border near the Khyber Pass.

These tribes have shown considerable support for the Pushtunistan cause in the past, but do not want to lose the smuggling profits made possible by their control of key sectors of the border. Moreover, their attitude toward the Taraki government in Kabul is ambivalent. They are attracted by the strong Pushtun cast of the new regime and by its promises of economic reform. At the same time, influential Communists in Kabul will destroy their Islamic traditions.

In Western press coverage, the political crisis in Pakistan has been presented largely in terms of the personal fate of Mr. Bhutto or as a struggle between democratic and authoritarian forces. But the real underlying issue confronting Islamabad is whether to move toward greater centralization or toward a much looser federalism. Pakistan poses an unusual constitutional dilemma because its tribal minorities have historically occupied 57 percent of its land area but constitute only 17 percent of its population — as against a Punjabi majority of 58 percent. Gen. Zia wants to maintain a dialogue with the leaders of the minority provinces to prevent them from allying with Mr. Bhutto's followers, but he has shown no signs of a compromise on the key issue of provincial autonomy.

In contrast, separatism in Iran is a much more manageable problem, and the Baluchis are not a major factor in the anti-Shah movement. One reason is that the Baluchi areas are a relatively small corner of the country. Another is that the Baluchis have not posed a significant military challenge to Tehran since they were defeated in 1928. Using sophisticated military surveillance, well-directed largesse to tribal chieftains, and a few cautious economic development programs, the Shah has kept organized opposition to a minimum.

Official Concern

Iranian officials say that they can handle their Baluchis if outside powers do not interfere, but they are concerned that a separatist movement on the Pakistani side of their notably porous desert border might prove contagious. The Shah has repeatedly expressed a readiness bordering on eagerness to intervene in Pakistani Baluchistan militarily. In effect, Tehran has begun to treat Pakistani Baluchistan as a quasi-protectorate, which has aroused considerable uneasiness among Pakistani leaders.

Just as Baluchistan dominates the Shah's worst-case scenario, Pakistanis have their own haunting nightmare of economic and political disintegration culminating in an Indo-Iranian-Afghan arrangement to divide up the country. Iran would get Baluchistan; Afghanistan the Pushtun areas; and India the Punjab and Sindh.

Although the Shah's alarmist reading of Soviet intentions may prove to be correct, Moscow's doctrinal position is open-ended. Soviet ideologists were overtly sympathetic to separatism during the early years of Pakistan's existence but have softened their line to counter Chinese overtures to Islamabad. While there are four nationalities in Pakistan, they argue, progressives in the minority provinces should work for a united front with like-minded forces throughout the country.

There was no evidence of direct Soviet support for the Baluchis during the 1973-77 insurgency, and the most significant Baluchi separatist groups were not Soviet-controlled as of the middle of this year. In contrast to the PDP in Afghanistan, with its long-standing pro-Soviet orientation, the BPLF has avoided identification with either Moscow or Peking.

In seeking to contain the Afghan revolution, the United States can play a significant but limited role. Concerning Afghanistan, the United States should help strengthen national Communist tendencies and should discourage Pakistani support of Afghan emigre efforts to destabilize the new regime. This would lead to a tightening of the Soviet grip on Kabul.

Concerning the Baluchi and Pushtun movements, the United States should encourage political settlements, based on greater autonomy within the existing Pakistani and Iranian political structures. As a supplier of economic aid to Pakistan, the United States should promote equitable economic development policies to moderate discriminatory policies toward the borderlands. More important, as the principal source of military supplies for Islamabad and Tehran, Washington should seek to forestall counterinsurgency programs. The Baluchistan and Pushtunistan problems are essentially political, and military approaches only play into the hands of the separatists.

دکتر کمال

مسكوت لا حول

eking Pushes Exchanges

First Chinese Since '49 Start U.S. College Studies

By Jay Marheles

HONG KONG, Oct. 15 (WP) — Ang Hai-mi, a 22-year-old student from Peking interested in the U.S. has done her best in the last weeks at Wellesley College in Massachusetts to downplay her status as perhaps the first Chinese since 1949 to take courses at an U.S. college.

By altering her name to the more American-sounding Ron Wang and by burying herself in English language studies, she may be setting the tone for hundreds of Chinese students and researchers expected to arrive at U.S. campuses this school year.

U.S. officials are discussing the possibility of a high-level delegation of Chinese educators visiting Washington.

The Americans are uncertain of the impact that these students will have on U.S. universities. And the Chinese seem eager to make their presence felt as quietly and unobtrusively as possible.

Earlier this year, when officials were revealed to surprised U.S. educators, one American asked about the dangers of Chinese youth.

The Chinese attitude was: "We are very high. We'll lose touch with the world. We'll lose touch with the world."

Running Risks After years in which the corruption of the West was a topic for fiery political debate in the U.S., a pragmatic group of post-1949 Chinese leaders have decided the money, it was necessary to acquire the foreign expertise.

John Jamieson, professor of oriental languages at the University of California at Berkeley, said he expects the total number of Chinese students to be somewhat below 500 by next fall, because of the problems that must be ironed out.

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The Ivan Rogov is the largest amphibious ship in the Soviet Navy.

U.S. Notes Addition to Soviet Amphibious War Fleet

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 15 (AP) — The secretary of the Navy, Graham Claytor, says that the Soviet Union has developed a new amphibious ship that is capable of launching three air-cushioned craft that can carry a platoon of troops at speeds in excess of 45 miles per hour.

Speaking to a conference of U.S. editors on Friday, Mr. Claytor said that he was making a major disclosure of new Soviet development in amphibious warfare capability.

He said that the vessel, the Ivan Rogov, is the largest amphibious ship in the Soviet Navy.

"Faced with this growing Soviet threat," Mr. Claytor said, "I feel our present slim margin of superiority would be a bit more comfortable if we had more ships."

Mr. Claytor noted that the Soviet Union has built the second largest navy in the world from what 25 years ago was a local defense force.

Although little has become public on the contents of the talks between Mr. Dong and the Malaysian prime minister, Hussein Onn, officials here say the Vietnamese premier will receive approximately the same friendly but noncommittal results as came from his earlier visits to Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia.

Placed in a position in which a communiqué signed with Vietnam could be interpreted in Peking as siding with Hanoi in its conflict with China and Cambodia, the

Man Wounds 9 in Paris PARIS, Oct. 15 (AP) — A drunken man wounded nine youths with shotgun fire Friday night in a laborers' dormitory because they were teasing his children, police said.

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But Remains Noncommittal

Malaysia Welcomes Vietnam Premier

By Henry Kamm

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Oct. 15 (NYT) — "I suppose it shows we are not dominoes," a senior Malaysian official said Friday in discussing the official visit here by Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong.

It was widely held during the war in Indochina that other Southeast Asian states would fall like dominoes once the Vietnamese Communists had defeated their adversaries in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

But now that the Vietnamese leader has been touring the non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia to a quest to win a friendly hearing for his country's views on its enmity toward China and Cambodia, the "domino theory" finds fewer adherents.

Although little has become public on the contents of the talks between Mr. Dong and the Malaysian prime minister, Hussein Onn, officials here say the Vietnamese premier will receive approximately the same friendly but noncommittal results as came from his earlier visits to Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia.

Placed in a position in which a communiqué signed with Vietnam could be interpreted in Peking as siding with Hanoi in its conflict with China and Cambodia, the

members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have weighed each word with care and made up in a show of hospitality to the Vietnamese premier what they fail to concede to him in political results.

This feeling is particularly strong in this capital, which is preparing to receive Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping of China on an official visit next month.

Before Mr. Dong set out on his tour, which began in Bangkok a month ago, ASEAN diplomats voiced concern that the shrewd Vietnamese leader would be able to place one or the other of the non-Communist nations into a closer relationship with Vietnam than the consensus of ASEAN opinion.

Malaysia was considered a particularly likely candidate.

This was so because Malaysia, the least politically aligned of the five ASEAN members, is happy with its success in establishing the most successful web of diplomatic relationships with Communist countries. Furthermore, Malaysia is

proud of having initiated the concept of making this region an area of peace, freedom and neutrality, which has become ASEAN policy and which Vietnam is interested in joining.

But concern has been largely dispelled. Diplomats assume that Mr. Dong, who met polite refusals in the three ASEAN countries he has visited so far for his proposal that they conclude friendship treaties with Vietnam, has set his sights lower by now.

A Malaysian official said no such treaty has been proposed, although elements of an agreement have been put forward separately by Vietnam without funding a Malaysian echo. Another official has stressed to diplomats that Malaysia placed its main emphasis on ASEAN solidarity.

This is so, a senior official said, because of Kuala Lumpur's concern for stability in this region. Behind this lies a deep concern here that Hanoi, deprived of solidarity in Indochina and of China's friendship, has been drawn uncomfortably close to the Soviet Union.

The idea that the Kremlin may be using Vietnam as its stalking horse in order to establish a political foothold in Southeast Asia, where it had none before, is viewed with particular sensitivity in Malaysia as destructive of its concept to neutralize this area.



MS the taste of an Italian holiday

Self-Immolation Marking Bhutto Support Rallies

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15 (NYT) — Pakistan's former prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, nears the start of a long legal appeal process that he hopes will save him from the gallows, his supporters and the government have stepped up the confrontation between them.

In the last few days, two of Mr. Bhutto's supporters have publicly threatened themselves to death in demonstrations demanding his release.

At the same time, several were seriously injured in self-immolation attempts. They were part of violent protests in various parts of the country.

At the same time, the government has made another sweep of the streets, taking into custody leading supporters of Mr. Bhutto who were already in jail, including his 25-year-old daughter, Benazir.

"You're going to have to put the whole country in jail," Miss Bhutto said. "I will be the first to go."

A graduate of Harvard and Oxford Universities, she is reported to have shouted at the police officers who took her off to house arrest last week, abruptly ending a political speech-making tour of eastern Pakistan.

Supporters of Mr. Bhutto, 50, who has been in jail for the last 10 months, have been in the streets since he was arrested. And they are expected to be arrested. And they are expected to be arrested.

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Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
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Seatrfin 4694	69	TVA 7.4897	88%	Austria 9748	98%	Mexico 9748
SecP 7.7382	76	TVA 7.4597A	88	Austria 9748	98%	Mexico 9748
SecP 8.8385	99%	TV 7.3597A	87	Austria 9748	99%	Mexico 9748
SHS 10.403	95	TV 7.3598B	88%	Austria 9748	99%	Mexico 9748

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June L 25494	65%	AntiWVC 4560	92%	OnPW 64679	96 12-32	PortG 114925	99	SoBIT 72657	66%	TotLES 9.65986	181%
June L 77995	92%	AntiWVC 53681	91	OnPW 18482	102%	PortG 992586	109	SoBIT 72658	66%	TotLF 8.2657	93%
June L 8475	79%	AntiWVC 73681	80%	OnPW 123405	105%	PortEI 1059	1009	SoBIT 72659	66%	TWA 45579	52%
June L 9436	94%	AntiWVC 7387	101	Onoid 57658	116	PortEI 99409	91%	SoBIT 72660	64	TWA 5054	65%

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Because we think that an individual approach to each client - to his business, to his needs - is what really makes a bank big. Not simply its big international network.

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New Issue

\$200,000,000

(Canadian Dollars)

Bell Canada

9.85% Debentures, Series DF, Due 2005

To be dated October 12, 1978

To mature October 15, 2005

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Wood Gundy
Limited

Dominion Securities
Limited

Greenshields
Incorporated

Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities
Limited

McLeod Young Wel
Limited

Nesbitt Thomson Securities
Limited

Pitfield Mackay Ross
Limited

Richardson Securities of Canada

Burns Fry
Limited

Lévesque, Beaubien
Inc.

Midland Doherty
Limited

Walwyn Stodgell Cochran Murray
Limited

Bell, Gouinlock & Company,
Limited

René T. Leclercq
Incorporated

Equitable Securities
Limited

Mead & Co.
Limited

Morgan Stanley Canada
Limited

Molson, Rousseau & Cie
Limitée

Tassé & Associés,
Limitée

Pemberton Securities
Limited

Odlum Brown & T. B. Read
Ltd.

Brault, Guy, O'Brien
Inc.

R. A. Daly & Company
Limited

Geoffrion, Robert & Gélinas
Ltée

MacDougall, MacDougall & MacTier
Ltd.

A. E. Osler, Wills, Bicknell
Limited

Houston Willoughby
Limited

John Graham & Company
Limited

Casgrain & Company
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Maison Placements Canada
Inc.

Andras, Bartlett Cayley
Ltd.

Grenier, Ruel & C
Inc.

Scotia Bond Company
Limited

Burgess Graham Securities
Limited

McLean, McCarthy & Company
Limited

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 11)

to have appeal and three issues are on offer.

Long Term Credit Bank of Japan is seeking \$75 million for seven years, offering to pay a quarter point over the middle of the bid-offered rate for six-month Eurodollars although the market is accustomed to coupons pegged over the offered rate. The Bank of Tokyo recently floated \$30 million at these terms and was not very well received, although its performance has been affected by the long 15-year maturity. While most investors' eyes are riveted on a juicy first coupon, managers have reduced the guaranteed minimum coupon to 5 1/2 percent from the 5 3/4 percent the Bank of Tokyo offered.

Gotabanken of Sweden is seeking \$75 million for 10 years, offering a quarter-point over the six-month offered rate or a minimum of 6 percent.

Banque Exterieur d'Algerie is raising \$40 million over seven years, offering to pay 1/2 percent over the six-month offered rate or a minimum of 7 1/2 percent. The terms are less attractive than those on the outstanding issue of 1/2 percent over the six-month offered rate or a minimum of 8 1/2 percent.

The only dollar issue on offer is a \$40 million convertible for Central Telephone & Utilities Corp. The 15-year subordinated debentures are expected to carry a coupon of 7 percent and the outstanding issue of 1/2 percent over the six-month offered rate or a minimum of 12 percent over the New York Stock Exchange quote when the final terms are set. Managers estimate that the company can save almost a quarter of a point on the coupon by floating the issue here rather than in the New York market given the scarcity value of U.S. convertibles.

Despite the 3.15 percent appreciation of the Deutsche mark during the week, prices of DM Eurobonds sagged. Dealers said the only evident reason was a spillover from disenchantment in the domestic market, where investors fear that interest rates will be driven higher by the continuing high level of dollar support operations by the central bank which will either fuel inflation or drive the Bundesbank to restrict the growth in the money supply.

The capital market subcommittee has scheduled only 425 million of new DM Eurobonds in the coming month, down from 875 million DM last month. However the volume will actually be heavier as some 300 million DM for European supranational institutions, which are not subject to the queue system, is expected to be launched and there is expected to be a continuing flow of convertible-bond private placements for Japanese firms.

Currently on offer are:

150 million DM for BankAmerica Overseas Finance. This will be a 12-year issue to be redeemed

in one stage at the end of the final year. It will carry a coupon of 5 1/2 percent. If the terms on the outstanding issue for Chase Manhattan are any indication — a 6 percent coupon on a 15-year issue having an average life of 10 years and currently trading at 101 1/4 for a yield of 5.9 percent, the new issue should be priced at 99.

150 million DM for Austria. This 12-year issue, with an average life of 9 1/2 years, will also carry a coupon of 5 1/2 percent.

80 million DM for Olympus Optical in seven-year convertible bonds carrying a coupon of 3 1/2 percent.

Still waiting to be priced are a 150 million DM issue for Argentina (10 years with a coupon of 6 1/2 percent), a 100 million DM for Banque Exterieur d'Algerie (seven years with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent) and a 50 million DM, nine-year convertible for Marudai Food of Japan carrying a coupon of 3 1/2 percent.

Venezuela's 150 million DM of 12-year bonds, issued at par with a coupon of 6 1/2 percent. In the private placement market, Eurofima sold 80 million DM of 10-year paper carrying a coupon of 5 1/2 percent and an issue price of 99 1/2. Both Deutsche Bank and Commerzbank made 100 million DM, five-year private placements carrying coupons of 5 percent.

At the same time, Deutsche Bank offered to the market 500 million DM of 5 percent Canadian notes which the bank had taken on at a 1.5 billion DM financing it had arranged for the government. These notes due in 1984, were offered at 99 1/2. The resale caused the price of Canada's 600 million DM, 4 1/2 percent notes due 1983 to slip about half a point to 98, raising their yield to 5 1/2 percent compared to 5.15 percent on the current offering.

The operation raised some hard feeling among West German bankers who felt that Deutsche Bank should have cleared the sale with the capital market subcommittee.

Market Turnover

Week Ended October 13 (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Central Bank of Europe

Central Bank of Europe

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Zeljko Zivanovic of Yugoslavia drives in for a lay-up as Stanislav Eremine of the Soviet Union (No. 4) attempts to block the shot.

Evert Takes Indoor Title In Three Sets Over Wade

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Oct. 15 (AP) — Chris Evert rebounded from a first-set defeat yesterday to win the U.S. Women's Indoor Tennis Tournament with a 6-7, 6-3, 6-4 victory over Virginia Wade. It was Evert's first victory in the 70-year-old tournament.

Evert defeated Wendy Turnbull, 6-4, 6-0, Friday night to advance to the finals. Wade overcame Kerry Reid, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5, in a see-saw match to win the other berth.

Wade, relying on her strong serve and matching Evert with a superb backhand, assumed a 3-1 lead in the first set and won the tiebreaker, 7-4. But Evert's long crossing shots took their toll on Wade, who appeared to tire in the final two sets.

Evert took command of the second set when Wade missed an easy shot to go ahead, 3-2. She took the set of the 17 points, including 14 in a row, to win the set

decisively. Evert never trailed in the final set and went to match point in the final game before winning.

In the doubles championship, Reid and Turnbull easily defeated Lesley Hunt and Ilana Kloss, 6-3, 6-3.

Hunt and Kloss gained the finals of the doubles event by defeating Sue Barker and Virginia Ruzici, 6-3, 6-1.

Yankees Drop Coach

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP) — Art Fowler, the New York Yankees pitching coach, will not return to the team next season. Fowler, 56, is a long-time friend of former manager Billy Martin.

More Sports

On Page 15

Yugoslavia Wins Basketball Final, 82-81

From Wire Dispatches

MANILA, Oct. 15 — Yugoslavia won the world amateur basketball championship here last night, edging the Soviet Union, the defending champion, 82-81, in overtime.

The loss was the Russians' second at the hands of the Yugoslavs. The Soviet Union finished second in the 14-nation tournament with a 6-2 record while the Yugoslavs were 8-0.

The score in the championship game was tied, 73-73, in regulation time after Yugoslavia built up an early 31-20 lead before the Russians rallied. In the overtime, the score was tied four times before Yugoslavia went ahead, 81-77.

Then the Yugoslav star, Drazen Dalagic, sank a free throw to seal the victory as the Russians scored four points, the last two on a basket by Sergei Belov just before the final buzzer.

Then in the afternoon a run of sub-standard putting cost Floyd a couple of bogeys and let Aoki in for a 4-hole lead.

In the other semifinal, it was the younger and less experienced Owen who maintained his composure despite pressure from the defending champion. The pressure started on the 11th coming home when Marsh put down a 25-footer to reduce his deficit to 2 holes.

Then, with both players accurate around the green, the next four holes were leveled in par until Owen slipped badly on the 16th when he drove into the trees. It took him two shots to extricate himself, and he had to settle for a bogey 5 while Marsh parred in 4 to trail by only a single hole.

Owen remained unshaken. He drove a full 300 yards to get within easy reach of the green on the 571-yard, par-5 17th — longest hole on the course — and needed only a

couple of putts for a birdie 4. Marsh, outdriven here, had to take the regulation 5, dropped the hole and the match at 2 and 1.

The final of the tournament will be played over 36 holes tomorrow.

Watson Finishes Well

Yesterday, Floyd barely beat off a strong finish by Tom Watson to reach the semifinals by 2 holes after at one time being 6-up.

Floyd, who started the day 3-up after the first 18 holes of the second round, putted his way to a 5-hole lead at the turn. But then his putting touch deserted him and Watson, who all the way through had been playing steady and sub-par, chipped away at that lead.

In other quarter-final matches, Marsh defeated Nick Faldo, Britain, 1-up; Owen beat Severiano Ballesteros, Spain, 3 and 2, and Aoki downed Gary Player, South Africa, 2 and 1.

In other final games yesterday, Brazil beat Italy, 86-85, to take the bronze medal, the United States took fifth place by defeating Canada, 96-94, and Australia placed seventh by beating the Philippines, its eighth defeat in eight games.

Brazil, with a record of six victories and two losses, was beaten only by the Yugoslavs and the Russians.

The victory over Canada saved the United States from its worst finish in the championships since they were started in 1950. The U.S. squad, composed mainly of former college players now representing

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WHLA Results

A 6-foot-6-inch forward, Dalagic was described by a National Basketball Association official as one of only two players in the tournament who could play in the NBA. The other is Ralph Drollinger of the United States.

Dalagic was joined on the all-tournament team by his Yugoslav teammate, guard Dragan Kicanovic, two Brazilians, forward Osorio Schmidt and guard Marcel de Souza, and Soviet center Vladimir Tkachenko, one of the tournament's tallest players at 7-3.

NHL Results

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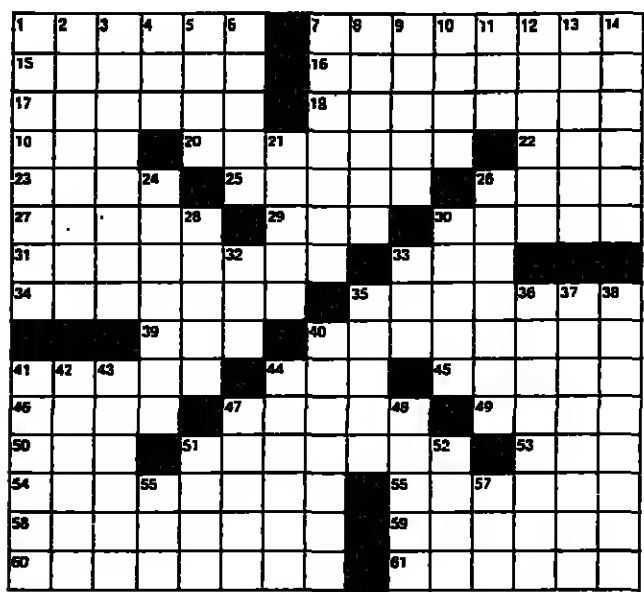
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WHLA Results

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Prom flower
15 Read
16 Odonous
17 Gum resins
18 Bachelor or priest
19 Cross or crescent
20 Harangues
21 Knight's title
22 Bird class
23 Showed partisanship
24 House plant
25 New Mexico Indians
26 Conducted
27 Sojourns
28 Forbid
29 Hardened
30 City on the Ganges
31 See follower
32 Santa, Calif. resort
33 Malaysian sailing vessels
34 Ring king before Spinks

DOWN

- 45 Means to an end
46 Cattle cluster
47 One's pledged word
48 Irrational number
49 Greek letter
50 Did some ironing
51 Educated
52 One of Greece's
53 Supplies
54 Nebraska river
55 Least disturbed
56 Talks impudently
57 Mars ou avril
58 Eucharistic vestment
59 Back-combed
60 Whole
61 Areas on liners
62 Irritated
63 California town or pine
64 Last parts
65 Boot bottoms
66 Insipid
67 Bishop's office
68 Tonnets
69 Brooks
70 Weaken
71 Pichards
72 Like one's best friends
73 Memorable Yale teacher-critic
74 Call it a day
75 In 14, was one
76 Mountain ridges
77 Kind of wind or mark
78 Very much
79 Sch. leader
80 Baron
81 Warr
82 Second of billions
83 Highway sign

PEANUTS



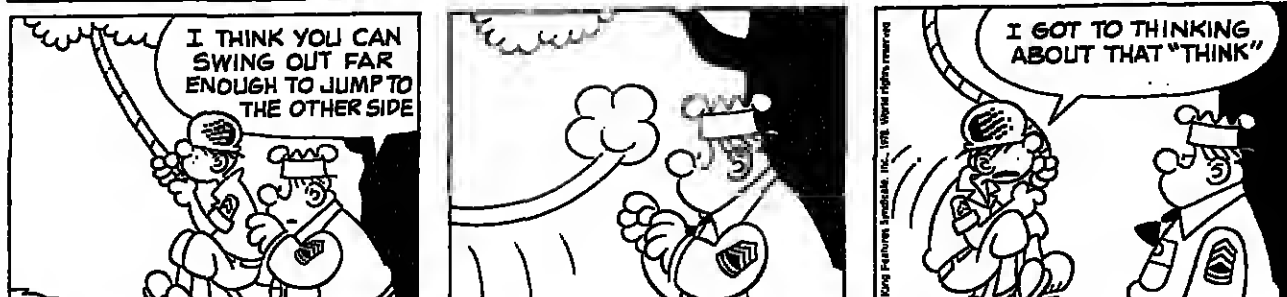
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE



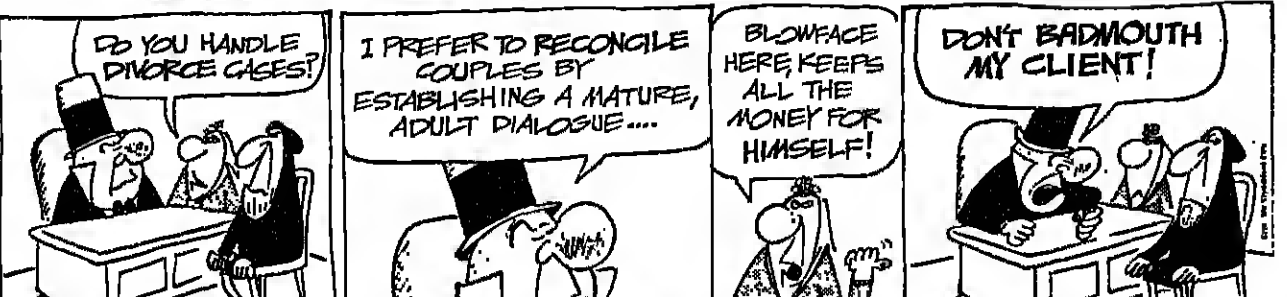
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ANDY



WIZARD



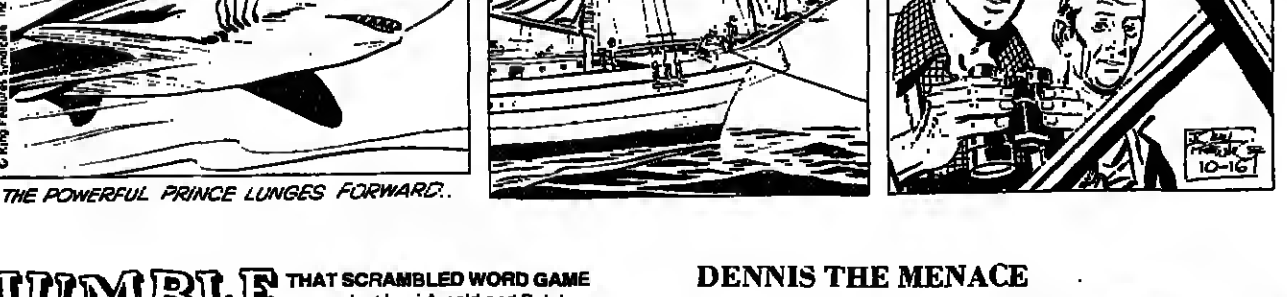
REX



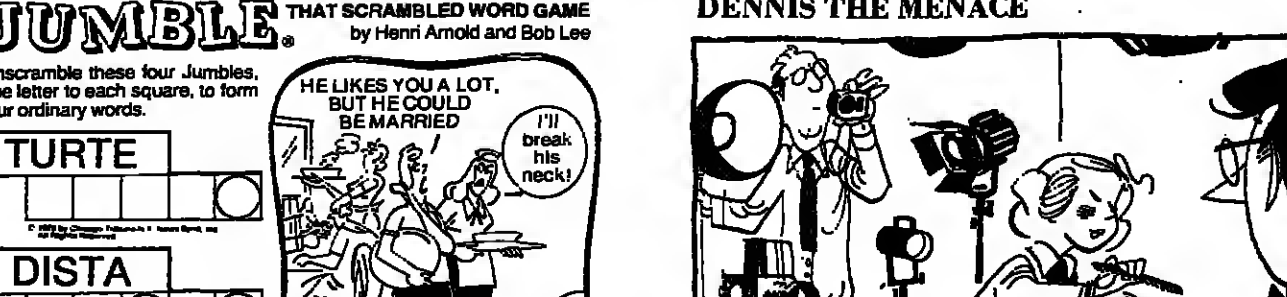
M.D.



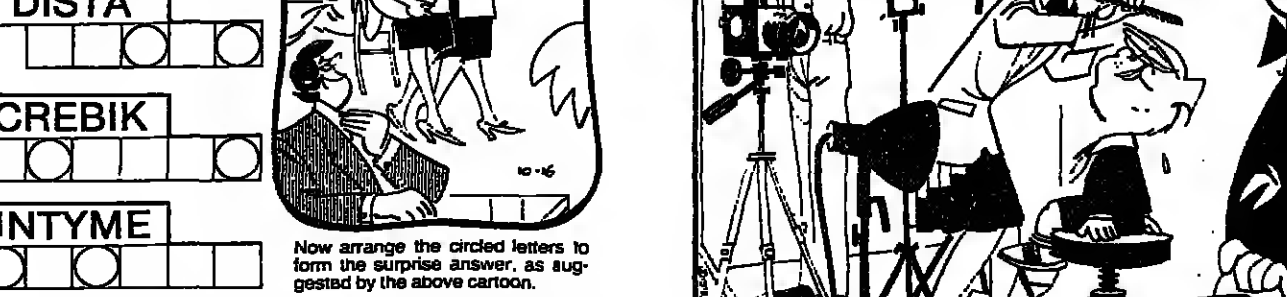
RIP



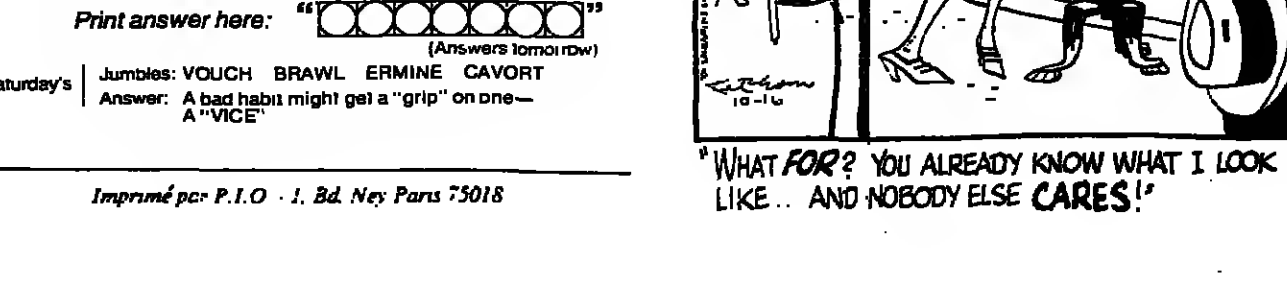
KIRBY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



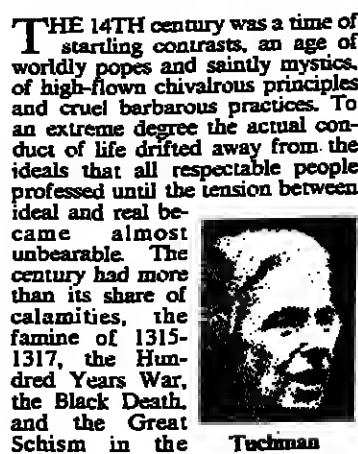
BOOKS

A DISTANT MIRROR

The Calamitous 14th Century

By Barbara W. Tuchman. Knopf. 677 pp. \$15.95.

Reviewed by Brian Tierney



Tuchman

THE 14TH century was a time of startling contrasts, an age of worldly popes and saintly mystics, of high-flown chivalrous principles and cruel barbarous practices. To an extreme degree the actual conduct of life drifted away from the ideals that all respectable people professed until the tension between ideal and real became almost unbearable. The century had more than its share of calamities, the famine of 1315-1317, the Hundred Years War, the Black Death, and the Great Schism in the church. But this was also an age of constructive institutional growth and brilliant creative achievement in many spheres, the age of Petrarch and Boccaccio and Chaucer. Barbara Tuchman has chosen to emphasize the calamities rather than the creativity, but within that limitation, she has produced a finely written account of a fascinating era.

Readers of Tuchman's previous books, dealing with 20th-century military and diplomatic history will find echoes of them in this work although the subject matter is so different. The Battle of Crecy, fought in August, 1346, remains the last battle of the period. The 14th century as an image, a "distant mirror" of the discontents of our own times. In approaching the period, she tells us, she set out with the intention of tracing the effects on medieval civilization of the Black Death, "the most lethal disaster of recorded history." But she found that all the troubles of the late 14th century—except the disease itself—had their origin before the onset of the plague. Similarly, writing "The Proud Tower," she found nearly all the causes of the disintegration that prevailed after World War I in the social tensions of the pre-war period.

Biography and Narrative

In "Stuivell and the American Experience in China," Tuchman achieved the considerable feat of combining a perceptive biography with a narrative of great events. This book adopts a similar technique, presenting the life of a French nobleman, Enguerrand de Coucy, as the central thread of the narrative. But this time the technique does not work so well. The difficulty is that we know very little about Coucy apart from the bare facts of his life. It is as though the author had set out to write a story of high adventure with a stuffed

dummy as her hero. Tuchman has a great talent for drawing a vivid character sketch around a sharply observed detail—a word, a gesture, a mood, even a moustache. But here the subject defeats her. We know almost nothing about Coucy's words, gestures, moods, or moustache (or even if he had one). The book therefore suffers from a defect of form. Read as a general history of the 14th century it is distorted by obtrusive references to the shadowy figure of Coucy. Read as a biography of Coucy, it consists in large part of irrelevant digressions. The account of Coucy's marriage, for instance, provides an occasion for a 12-page discourse on medieval attitudes to women in general.

We should really be grateful, though, that the author has not allowed herself to be unduly inhibited by the inadequacies of her hero. The digressions are always rewarding, for instance, everything that a reasonable person could want to know about 14th-century attitudes to sex, sanitation, sorcery, sadism, and snobbery, along with a mass of other curious information. The author seems ill at ease with her material only when she deals with the medieval church. It is not that she presents the abuses of the period too luridly. There would hardly be possible to find there are too many vivid glimpses in this area. For the rest, the book has the virtues of its predecessors. It is filled with swift-moving incidents, often violent, always graphically described—sieges, massacres, rapes, tortures, treacheries, insurrections, executions.

Concrete Details

The author's special gift is to bring a past age to life by the accumulation of countless concrete details, lovingly collected and deftly presented. We do not know much about Coucy's wife, the English princess Isabella, but we do know (and Tuchman does not neglect to tell us) that "as a baby she had lain in a state cradle, gilded and crested, lined with taffeta, and furnished with a coverlet made of 670 skins although she was born in June." We are told, not only that the king of France and the emperor met at a banquet, but also the kind of things they ate: "civet of hare, meat and fish aspics, lark pastries, chicken, a variety of swan, peacock, bitterns, and heron 'borne on high, pasties of venison and small birds, fresh-and-salt-water fish with a gravy of shad the color of peach blossom,' white leeks with plover, duck with roast chitterlings, stuffed pigs, eels reversed, frizzled beans."

The result is a kind of brilliant, dazzling, impressionistic picture of the surface of medieval life. Some historians may be disappointed that Tuchman never tackles the underlying problems of the age. (Why did the civilization of the 13th century disintegrate so quickly? Why did Europe recover so successfully from the 14th-century calamities?) Many readers will like the book just as it is—lively, readable, and endlessly informative.

Brian Tierney is Bryce and Edith Bowmar Professor in Humanistic Studies at Cornell University.
©Washington Post

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

NEW YORK (NYT) — Challenger Viktor Korchnoi's victory in the 31st game Friday de facto ended the world championship chess match with titleholder Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union at five wins apiece in Baguio City. Now it is a matter of time before the winner of the next game captures the championship and \$350,000.

Korchnoi's comeback, just when it seemed he was finished, featured a spectacular three victories and one draw out of the last four encounters. In these games, the 47-year-old Soviet defector has been swamping his 27-year-old opponent by powerful end play. With such momentum, Korchnoi must now be regarded as the favorite to take the contest, which began July 15.

When play broke off with Korchnoi's 47-P-85 after five hours of Thursday's session, the diehard challenger held a clear advantage with an active king and more flexible pawn formation, yet it required beautiful, sharp play to wrap up the complex rook-and-pawn end game.

To have any chance of fighting back, Karpov opened the corridor for his rook with his sealed move 47... P-R6, followed by 48 P-R6. K-N1. However, after Korchnoi's 49 K-B3, the capture of a pawn with 49... R-N6ch, 50 K-N4, R-P6 would have been punished by 51 P-R6, P-P6, 52 K-R5, R-Q6, 53 R-K4, P-R4, 54 K-N6, P-N5, 55 K-BF, P-N6, 56 P-Q5, P-N7, 57 R-QN4, R-O7, 58 R-N7ch, K-K1, 59 K-Q6, P-R5, 60 P-B6, P-R6, 61 P-B7, R-QB7, 62 R-P6 winning hands down.

Accordingly Karpov rushed his king to the beleaguered queen's wing with 49... K-R1, 50 R-Q2, R5, 51 K-N4, K-K1, but it did not arrive in time to prevent the powerful penetration with 52 P-R6, P-P6, 53 K-R5, K-Q2, 54 K-N6. The whole theme of this ending was that, whereas Karpov could use only his rook to support the advance of his passed pawns, Korchnoi had of use of both king and rook for the same purpose. After the groundwork had been prepared, Korchnoi obtained a strongly escorted passed queen-

bishop pawn by 55 P-Q5, P-P6, 56 R-Pch. It would, of course, have been a fatal mistake after 58... P-N6 to play 59 R-P6, R-N5ch!

On Korchnoi's 60 R-Pch, it would not have helped to play 60... R-N5; 61 R-Q3, P-R5, 62 K-Q7, R2ch, 63 K-Q6, R-Q2, 64 K-P6, P-R6, 65 R-N3ch, K-B1, 66 R-B7, there is no defense to the threat of 67 R-N8 mate.

After 63 R-P6, the recovery of a pawn by 65... R-P6 would have permitted 66 R-R7ch, K-N1; 67 K-N6, R-B1; 68 P-B6, P-R6; 69 R-N7ch, K-B1; 70 R-Q7, K-Q1; 71 R-R8ch, K-K2; 72 R-R8, K-R3; 73 P-B7, when Korchnoi's pawn queens with a check.

Korchnoi's 71 R-KR7 persuaded Karpov to resign because to persist stubbornly with 71... R-N3 would have allowed the challenger to proceed according to a well-known; 72 P-R4, R-KB3; 73 P-R5, R-K3; 74 P-R6, R-N3; 75 R-R8ch, K-N2; 76 P-R7, R-KR3; 77 P-B6ch, K-B2; 78 R-R8, R-RP; 79 R-R7ch, winning the black rook.

Queens Gambit Declined
Korchnoi White
Karpov Black

1. P-Q4 P-Q3
2. P-Q4 K-B3
3. P-P6 P-P6
4. P-K3
5. P-Q4 P-Q3
6. P-Q4 P-Q3
7. P-Q4 P-Q3
8. P-Q4 P-Q3
9. P-Q4 P-Q3
10. P-Q4 P-Q3
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12. P-Q4 P-Q3
13. P-Q4 P-Q3
14. P-Q4 P-Q3
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26. P-Q4 P-Q3
27. P-Q4 P-Q3
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39. P-Q4 P-Q3
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79. P-Q4 P-Q3
80. P-Q4 P-Q3
81. P-Q4 P-Q3
82. P-Q4 P-Q3
83. P-Q4 P-Q3
84. P-Q4 P-Q3
85. P-Q4 P-Q3
86. P-Q4 P-Q3
87. P-Q4 P-Q3
88. P-Q4 P-Q3
89. P-Q4 P-Q3
90. P-Q4 P-Q3
91. P-Q4 P-Q3
92. P-Q4 P-Q3
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96. P-Q4 P-Q3
97. P-Q4 P-Q3
98. P-Q4 P-Q3
99. P-Q4 P-Q3
100. P-Q4 P-Q3

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TURTE
DISTA
CREBIK
INTYME

Print answer here: _____

Saturday's Jumbles: VOUGH BRAWL ERMINE CAVORT

Answer: A bad habit might get a "grip" on one—A "VICE"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

10-16

Yankees Win Twice at Home to Tie the World Series

Jackson's Running Leads to 4-3 Victory

By Thomas Boswell

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (WP) — Reggie Jackson's home run off Yankees pitcher Tom Seaver led the Yankees to a 4-3 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers in the first game of the World Series.

The Yankees won the first game of the World Series, 4-3, in a rain-delayed game that lasted 11 innings. Reggie Jackson's home run in the 10th inning was the winning run. The Yankees scored three runs in the 10th, two on Jackson's home run and one on a sacrifice fly by Thurman Munson.

The Dodgers scored three runs in the 10th, two on a home run by Steve Garvey and one on a sacrifice fly by Ron Cey. The game was tied 3-3 after nine innings.

The Yankees won the game 4-3 in the 10th inning. Reggie Jackson's home run was the winning run. The Yankees scored three runs in the 10th, two on Jackson's home run and one on a sacrifice fly by Thurman Munson.

Two-Out Single — And, in the 10th, it was Jackson's turn. He singled off Seaver, and Munson followed with a sacrifice fly to center field. The Yankees scored three runs in the 10th, two on Jackson's home run and one on a sacrifice fly by Thurman Munson.

Concrete Deal — In the 10th, it was Jackson's turn. He singled off Seaver, and Munson followed with a sacrifice fly to center field. The Yankees scored three runs in the 10th, two on Jackson's home run and one on a sacrifice fly by Thurman Munson.

A Big Pitch — In the 10th, it was Jackson's turn. He singled off Seaver, and Munson followed with a sacrifice fly to center field. The Yankees scored three runs in the 10th, two on Jackson's home run and one on a sacrifice fly by Thurman Munson.

Just a Long Out — In the 10th, it was Jackson's turn. He singled off Seaver, and Munson followed with a sacrifice fly to center field. The Yankees scored three runs in the 10th, two on Jackson's home run and one on a sacrifice fly by Thurman Munson.

However, the dam broke in the 10th. Reggie Jackson's home run was the winning run. The Yankees scored three runs in the 10th, two on Jackson's home run and one on a sacrifice fly by Thurman Munson.

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Manager Tommy Lasorda of the Los Angeles Dodgers protests to a long line of umpires that Reggie Jackson was guilty of interference when he was hit by Bill Russell's throw in the fourth game of the World Series. Lasorda lost the argument.

2 Umpires Admit They Did Not See Play

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (UPI) — The Los Angeles Dodgers lost the fourth game of the World Series on a controversial play that both of the involved umpires admitted they did not see.

The play occurred in the sixth inning. With Thurman Munson on second and Reggie Jackson on first, Lou Piniella hit a sinking line drive to Dodger shortstop Bill Russell. Russell threw the ball to first base, but it was deflected by a runner on first base, who was not seen by the umpires.

Manager Tommy Lasorda of the Dodgers argued that Jackson, who had been hit by a throw from Russell, was entitled to first base. The umpires ruled that Jackson was out at first base.

Frank Pulli, a National League umpire who made the call from first base, admitted that he did not see the play. He said that he was looking at the runner on first base.

Pulli said the only way he could have seen the play was if he had been in a different position. He said that he was looking at the runner on first base.

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Guidry on Top, 5-1, On Nettles' Fielding

By James Tuitt

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT) — Superstition is the religion of feeble minds, Edmund Burke once said. But then, who did he ever play for?

He might have changed his mind Friday night if he had been among the 56,447 fans at Yankee Stadium who saw Ron Guidry (whose numbers, 4 and 9, total 13) turn Friday the 13th to his advantage by defeating the Los Angeles Dodgers, 5-1, in the third game of the World Series.

Maybe the fabled Christy Mathewson, who wasn't a bad pitcher himself, was closer to the mark. "Baseball," he wrote, is a child of superstition.

That would help to account for Reggie Jackson's taking sole possession of 13th place for series runs-batted-in with a seventh-inning hit that brought in the final two scores. They virtually sealed the Yankees' triumph and prevented the Dodgers from running their series edge to three straight.

Manager Tom Lasorda of the Dodgers was more inclined to give the game-winning credit to Graig Nettles, who made several spectacular stops that thwarted rallies by Los Angeles. "Some of the best plays I've ever seen," said the appreciative manager of the third baseman.

A more superstitious person might have suggested that the Dodgers saw a cross-eyed woman in the stands. That is guaranteed hell in the sensitive world of baseball.

The cold fact is, with Mickey Rivers and Chris Chambliss back in the lineup and the best pitcher in baseball throwing for them, the Yankees didn't need much help from the occult.

They struck quickly. Roy White pouncing a 3-and-2 pitch into the right field stands for his first homer in a World Series. That came in the first inning off Doo Sutton, who yielded another score in the second when Nettles came in on a Bucky Dent drive.

Sort of a Duel — The Dodgers picked up a run in the third and the game turned into a pitchers' duel — somewhat erratic duels — in the seventh. Dent scored on a Munson single before Jackson walloped his two-run single to left.

Guidry admitted that he had lost the touch that had won 25 games for him in the regular season. "I had it to the bullpen," he said, "and that's where I left it."

"I had a little bit of a control problem early in the game," he admitted. "I made a lot of close pitches. It's hard to figure when you're pitching to an umpire who's never seen you before."

Guidry made 137 pitches but feels that he will be ready for a sixth game. He struck out only four Dodgers and walked seven — more than he had walked in a game all season. He gave up eight hits, a total that might have been much higher except for Nettles' hot glove.

"I think what he did here was give me back all the ones he missed during the season," Guidry quipped in an offhand tribute to Nettles.

Many Close Shaves — Guidry escaped from three innings with Dodgers on third base, twice with the bases filled.

"Nettles kept Guidry in the game," said Bill Russell, who got two of the Dodgers hits. "It was the greatest exhibition I've ever seen."

Nettles tried to analyze his spectacular play.

Who Can Explain It? — "They were reaction plays," he said. "I can't explain them. The ball is hit and I react to it. I don't know how many runs I've saved, things were happening too fast. I just knew I saved some."

The 13th hit of the game — there's that number again — might have broken it open for the Dodgers. It was a double by Steve Garvey, who went to third on a poorly handled ball by Dent in the seventh inning. But with the tying run on third, Ron Cey popped out to Nettles and set the stage for the three-run retaliation by the Yankees.

Manager Bob Lemon gave Nettles a rave review that should be saved for contract-signing time. "I've seen a lot of great plays in 41 years," said Lemon, "and I'd have to compare him to Brooks Robinson."

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Eagles Upset Redskins, 17-10

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15 (UPI) — The Philadelphia Eagles upset the Washington Redskins, 17-10, in a game that was a defensive struggle.

The Eagles' defense held the Redskins to 10 points. The Eagles' offense scored 17 points. The game was a defensive struggle.

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Friday's Box Score

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Saturday's Box Score

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